

A Fourth of July Story by J. L. Harbour  
A Nation Looking Outward Religion in England in the New Reign



# THE CONGREGATIONALIST AND CHRISTIAN WORLD

Volume LXXXVII

28 June 1902

Number 26

## THY LAW

*It is Thy law that from the sky  
Withdraws the silver awning;  
It is Thy law that sends the light  
Of long, slow summer dawning.*

*It is Thy law that brings the wind  
Where fragrances have slumbered,  
That fills the air with darting wings  
And hum of bees unnumbered.*

*It is Thy law that burns the blue  
In June's exceeding splendor,  
That makes returning day delight,  
The lingering twilight tender.*

*It is Thy law that heaps the moss  
A green and velvet pillow,  
That lifts the leafy forest-side  
In billow after billow.*

*It is Thy law that throbs with life  
And crowns the year's sweet story;  
It is Thy law that bursts the bud  
And brings the rose in glory!*

*It is Thy law that buoys the soul  
Far over all annoyance,  
In vision of supernal power  
Bending to summer's joyance.*

*It is Thy law that lets Thine own  
Feel heavenly strength attend them—  
Great peace have they that love Thy law,  
And nothing shall offend them!*

*Written for The Congregationalist by  
HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD*

THE · PILGRIM · PRESS  
BOSTON · AND · CHICAGO

## From Minnesota

## DR. SWIFT LEAVES MINNEAPOLIS

Dr. Clarence F. Swift is among the later Western contributions to important pulpits in the East, leaving Park Avenue Church of Minneapolis for Central of Fall River, Mass. Dr. Swift has been an important element in the Congregational life of our city and state and regret is universal at his decision to go East. Massachusetts gains a man of kindly personality, able in speech, and both strong and wise in all that pertains to denominational church life. Resolutions expressing the kind feelings of the church and their regret at this change were passed at the meeting accepting his resignation.

## MINNEAPOLIS BOODLERS

The district court has lately convicted Irwin A. Gardner, a police officer through whom assessments upon the vice of the city have been conveyed to officials of the police department, according to testimony. The trial has shown a disheartening degree of corruption in the administration. This feeling is relieved somewhat by the speedy conviction of this boodler and the indictment of the chief of police and others of the force of detectives. The sudden arrest in court of Detective Harvey and his remanding for the grand jury as he was giving testimony evidently pejured was an exciting event in this uncovering of municipal corruption.

## CHURCH EXTENSION

Minneapolis churches have organized a church extension society, to be called The Minneapolis Congregational Union. Rev. C. E. Burton, its moving spirit, has shown that, with an increase of 45,000 in population, in ten years Minneapolis has added but one Congregational church. Openings for new ones are more in number than our churches can take care of, but it seemed better to be doing something in church extension lines even if a large work can hardly be undertaken at first. The organization is modeled after the Chicago City Missionary Society. Members will be elected from the local Congregational churches, a pastor and two lay members from each. It is proposed to raise a fund among the Minneapolis churches and to take steps immediately for the building of one or more chapels in the most favorable fields. St. Paul has for many years maintained such a society to the great help of several weak fields.

## CONFERENCES

The nine Minnesota local conferences are held in May and June. Mankato, weakened by lack of ministers, held only a business session with the western conference at New Ulm. Those churches which have had pastors make an encouraging showing of the year's work, but the number of vacant ones is larger than for many years.

The desire to get away from technical discussion about the Word of God and for spiritual power rather than critical expertness has marked the conferences thus far. Impatience has been shown with radical utterances, and marked conservatism has been generally manifest. The church seems hungry for the deeper religious life and for greater effectiveness in the Master's work. Anoka conference, which includes the Twin Cities, took for its general theme The Bible, and discussed its inspirations and authority, the light thrown upon it by recent researches, its friends and foes, its relations to literature and character, the laws of interpretation and the preaching of the Word.

R. P. H.

## Summer Weariness.

## Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Relieves the languor, exhaustion and nervousness of summer. It strengthens and invigorates permanently.



Gibe the grocer  
five cents  
and say

**Zu Zu**

He'll understand that you  
want the little ginger  
snaps that come in the  
In-er-seal package.



## Subscribers' Wants

Notices under this heading, not exceeding five lines (eight words to the line), cost subscribers fifty cents each insertion. Additional lines ten cents each per insertion.

**A Good Home** for a girl of 12 to 15 in the country. Must be of good moral character. Address Dr. S., 123 High St., Clinton, Mass.

**Housekeeper.** A lady, 45 years of age, would like position as housekeeper in family. Address "Housekeeper," care The Congregationalist, Boston, Mass.

**Companion.** Lady of refinement seeks position as companion to lady where care-taking and general usefulness is wished for. References. Please address E. C. R., 26 Bacon St., Newton, Mass.

**Boarding Place.** A quiet, restful boarding place for the summer may be found in a pleasantly situated farmhouse two miles from village. Large, airy rooms, good board. Mrs. H. F. Gould, Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., Bible Hill.

**Board and Rooms** in Malden for two gentlemen and their wives. Quiet home; no children; small private family. Beautiful locality; electric one minute from house. A. D. S., 19 Tremont St., off Salem St., Maplewood car, elevated.

**For Sale** at a bargain, in Auburndale, near Woodland Park Hotel and Lasell Seminary, in best neighborhood, an estate containing house and barn and about two acres of land, with shade and fruit trees. Must sell at once. Address G., 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

## CHURCH HYMNS (For Tent, Outdoor, &amp; Union Meetings.)

Music Edition, 25 cents. Words only, 10 cents.

**THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., New York and Chicago.**  
For sale by Cong. S. S. and Pub. Society, Boston and Chicago.

**WANTED.** Associated Principal for Rugby Military Academy at Suffern, New York. Must be a gentleman of education and executive ability and willing to invest three thousand dollars. Address CLINTON BURLING, Prin.

The following works of the late Rev NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D.D., of Union Church, are on sale at the Congregational Bookstore at reduced rates:

Christ a Friend.  
Friends of Christ.  
Evenings with the Doctrines.  
Agnes.  
Catharine.  
At Eventide.

The above were formerly sold at \$1.00 to \$1.50 each. Now offered at half of former prices.

## WHAT WAS HIS DUTY?

By GEORGE HYDE LEE, M. D.

A clean, wholesome story that young men and women will like.

Price, \$1.00.

THE NEAL PUB. CO., Washington, D. C.

FOR all kinds of Church and Sunday School Records and Requisites, no matter when published, send to the Congregational Bookstores at Boston or Chicago.

## NEW SERMONS

...BY...

## BEECHER

Never Before Published in Book Form

We have recently bound up a few hundred volumes of Beecher's Sermons, about 30 in number, none of which are found in his other volumes. They were delivered in 1880-82, when he was in the fullness of his power. They are too good to be lost, and the pamphlet form in which they were originally issued has no value for preservation in a library. The volume is entitled

Plymouth Pulpit Sermons  
Miscellaneous

The titles of many of them are wonderfully suggestive and compel attention. Those who wish to read or own Beecher's marvelous sermons, in as nearly complete form as possible, need this book as a supplement to the "Original" and "Later" Plymouth Sermons.

Price \$1.00 net, postpaid.

In handsome cloth binding.

We also have a few smaller volumes, containing only about 15 of the sermons above described.

These we offer while they last at 50 cts. each, postpaid. Ministers will find it profitable to take this volume in their satchel when they go on their summer vacations. Beecher is always suggestive.

BOSTON The Pilgrim Press CHICAGO



For pimples, blotches, bad complexion, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine to take—it has established this fact.

**TEETHING** time with Mellin's Food babies is not a period of discomfort. Supplied with the phosphate salt for building up the teeth and bones, and with material that gives vitality and strength, Mellin's Food babies cut their teeth painlessly.

**ARTS AND CRAFTS.**—The rage in furniture today is for what is known as "Arts and Crafts" or mission furniture. It is a simple, strong and beautiful style which is strictly appropriate for every room in the house. Solid wood is used throughout, with no veneers or ornamentation. The best place in Boston to see this Arts and Crafts furniture is at the Paine furniture warehouses.

**VALUE OF A VACATION.**—The value of a vacation cannot be overestimated, and for the great masses of people it is wisely taken in the summer time. Indeed, what time is better for a season of rest from care and labor than when the mountains, forests and fields are clothed in all their wealth of cool green beauty? All nature smiles and in holiday dress welcomes the weary toiler. The city offers no such joy to the multitude, with its foul air and wilderness of brick and stone, radiating by night the heat absorbed by day. The summer vacation not only restores the body to a portion of its primal power, but it freshens up the overworked brain and brightens and helps to lengthen one's days. Vermont is perhaps the ideal vacation spot for city people, and a new book describing the lake and mountains and country resorts of the state, with 200 fine half-tone pictures, will settle the vacation problem for you at once. For copy of book inclose four cents in stamps for postage to T. H. Hanley, N. E. P. A. Central Vermont Railroad, 306 Washington Street, Boston. "After all there is no place like Vermont in the summer time."

## DOMINION EUROPE LINE for



**FAST TWIN SCREW SERVICE**  
Boston to Queenstown and Liverpool  
New England..... July 2  
Commonwealth..... July 18  
Merion..... July 23  
New England..... July 30  
For rates and further information, apply to or address  
**Richards, Mills & Co., 77-81 State St., Boston.**

<b>ONE FARE ROUND TRIP</b> \$2.00 for Membership Association	<b>SPECIAL N. E. A. TRAIN</b> From Boston, <b>9.50 A.M., JULY 5th,</b> FOR
<b>MINNEAPOLIS</b> via B. & M., C. P. Ry., M., St. P. & S. S. M. Ry.	
<b>SOO LINE</b> Day Coaches and Sleeping Cars. Entire Train Through	
<b>WITHOUT CHANGE</b>	
There will be a rush for locations on this train.	
<b>REGISTER EARLY</b> Full particulars. H. J. COLVIN, 304 Washington St., Boston.	<b>ENTIRE TRAIN THROUGH</b>

## VERMONT'S THE PLACE IN THE SUMMER TIME

\$4 to \$10 a Week

Send 4c. stamp for new illustrated 300-page guide book to resorts in the Green Mountains and on shores and islands of Lake Champlain.  
T. H. HANLEY, N. E. P. A.,  
Central Vermont Ry., 306 Washington St., Boston.

## "UNDER THE TURQUOISE SKY."

This most fascinating description of Colorado will be sent free by JNO. SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry., Chicago, Ill. Also "Camping in Colorado" free if you want it. Gives full details for the inexperienced. Ask for information of the Rock Island cheap rates to Colorado.

## AN INCOMPARABLE SUMMER RESORT

Partially hidden by a row of stately elms, and set well back from the sidewalk of the wide, shady street in the beautiful old town of Lancaster, Mass., is the attractive **LANCASTER** farm. Elegantly furnished. Excellent cuisine. Perfect service. Farm supplies, vegetables, cream, etc. Golf and Ping-Pong.

## Contents 28 June 1902

<b>EDITORIAL:</b>	
Event and Comment	911
The National Shame	914
As to Commercialism	914
A Yale Mission in China	914
The Duties of the Free	915
In Brief	915
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS:</b>	
Thy Law—cover poem. Harriet Prescott Spoford	907
A Nation Looking Outward. J. D. Whelpley	917
An Uncaled Hero. J. L. Harbour	919
Religion in England in the New Realm. Rev. J. D. Jones	921
Horace Bushnell's Re-appraisal. George P. Morris	922
<b>HOME:</b>	
Blind Children—a selection	924
One of Thirteen. II. Frances J. Delano	924
Closet and Altar	925
<b>FOR THE CHILDREN:</b>	
A Precious Stone Set in a Chair	926
The Policeman. Abbie Farwell Brown	926
The Conversation Corner. Mr. Martin	930
<b>THE SUNDAY SCHOOL—Lesson for July 6</b>	927
<b>FOR ENDEAVORERS—Topic for July 6-12</b>	929
<b>THE CHURCH PRAYER MEETING—Topic for June 29-July 5</b>	929
Editorial Comment	915
<b>LITERATURE</b>	928
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE:</b>	
A Veteran Honorably Released	929
Among the Conferences	929
A Diamond Anniversary	929
<b>IN VARIOUS FIELDS:</b>	
From Minnesota	908
The Vermont Convention	916
Woburn's New Pastor	933
A Sunday School Tour in Berkshire. Rev. W. T. McElveen, Ph. D.	933
A Duluth Debt Raising	933
<b>LETTERS:</b>	
In and Around New York	918
In and Around Chicago	923
<b>MISCELLANEOUS:</b>	
Our Prize Risibles	915
Christian News from Everywhere	920
Striking Utterances	920
The Board Loses a Valued Servant	922
Our Readers' Forum	923
Commencements, East, West and South	931
Index to Vol. LXXXVII. Nos. 1 to 26 Inclusive	932
Record of the Week	934
Marriages and Deaths	934
In and Around Boston	937
Tangles	937

## Religious Notices

Religious and ecclesiastical notices, addresses of ministers, etc., published under this heading at ten cents a line.

**BOSTON AUXILIARY AMERICAN MCALL ASSOCIATION.** Mission work in France. Treasurer, Miss Edith Stearns, The Charlesgate, Beacon Street, Boston.  
**WANTED.**—A pastor for a Congregational church (about 285 members) in a small manufacturing town in Connecticut. He must be at least 35 years old, married, a man of experience, must be prepared to adapt himself to his surroundings, associate with all, have no favorites in his congregation, and, in a word, be a "shepherd to his flock" in every sense of the word. A man of progressive ideas and an extemporaneous speaker preferred. Two services on Sunday, with Sunday school after morning service, and a mid-week meeting. Church is out of debt. Salary \$800 at the start (which may be increased if the right man is obtained) and fine, large parsonage. Address **CHURCH COMMITTEE**, care *The Congregationalist*.  
**AMERICAN SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY**, No. 76 Wall St., New York. Incorporated April, 1833. Object: to improve the moral and social condition of seamen. Sustains chaplains and missionaries; promotes temperance homes and boarding houses in leading seaports at home and abroad; provides libraries for outgoing vessels; publishes the *Seaman's Magazine*, *Seamen's Friend* and *Life Boat*. Contributions to sustain its work are solicited, and remittances of same are requested to be made direct to the main office of the society at New York.  
Rev. Dr. CHARLES A. STODDARD, President.  
Rev. W. C. STITT, Secretary.  
W. HALL ROPE, Treasurer.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES  
**CHURCH CUSHIONS** 1000 CHURCHES  
IMPROVED CUSHION FELT PERMANENTLY ELASTIC  
REFER TO OVER  
**G. W. BENT & CO.**  
93 CAUSEWAY ST., BOSTON

## Mortgage Investors

We offer conservative capitalists an opportunity to secure high grade first mortgage real estate securities of unquestioned safety. Correspondence solicited, when full information will be given. We furnish references covering fourteen years of success.  
**F. E. MCGURRIN & CO., Investment Bankers,**  
68 W. 2nd South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

## 5% FARM MORTGAGES

on Iowa and Minnesota real estate. Full descriptions on application. If interested write **J. S. Varland, Buffalo Center, Ia.**

## 5% FARM MORTGAGES

on Iowa and Missouri Real Estate. Full description on application. If interested write **B. H. Bonney, Unionville, Mo.**

## Educational

### THEOLOGICAL

## MAINE, BANGOR. BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Full regular course in all departments, with additional instruction in New Testament Greek. Entrance examination Thursday, Sept. 4, 1902, 9 A. M. For Catalogue or further information apply to Prof. C. A. BECKWITH, Bangor, Me.

## MASSACHUSETTS, ANDOVER. ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

**NINETY-FIFTH Year Begins Sept. 17, 1902.**  
Thorough instruction for college graduates in all branches of theological study. Elective system. Large library. Special lectures upon missionary and practical questions. Student associate work in Boston and other city churches. For catalogues or information apply to Professor C. O. DAY.

## ILLINOIS, CHICAGO. CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Opens its 46th year Sept. 24th. Full corps of instructors, Seminary Settlement. Affiliated schools in music, woman's work and missions. Diploma and B. D. degrees. Merit scholarships. Fellowship for two years to each class. Address PROF. H. M. SCOTT, 520 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

## CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD. HARTFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Year opens Sept. 24th, 1902. Thorough training for College Graduates. Ample equipment.

## Special courses in Missions and Religious Pedagogy. Apply to Prof. M. W. Jacobus, Hartford, Conn.

## CONNECTICUT, NEW HAVEN. The Yale Divinity School

A thorough training for the ministry. Unequaled University opportunities. Special instruction in the English Bible, Sociology and Missions. For information address Professor FRANK K. SANDER, Dean, Drawer 4 Yale Station, New Haven, Ct.

## PENNSYLVANIA, MEADVILLE. Meadville Theological School

Founded 1844. New endowments. Modern programme. Ample equipment. No doctrinal tests. Thorough training for college graduates. Special provision for others. Send for catalogue to PRRS. G. L. CARY.

## THE CONGREGATIONALIST and Christian World

Copyright 1902 Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society. All rights reserved

### BOOKBINDING

The Recorder founded 1818: The Congregationalist, 1849  
Published every Saturday at 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

Per Year in advance, \$3; 2 Years, \$5; 5 Years, \$10  
IF PAYMENT IS DELAYED, \$3.50 PER YEAR  
Single Copy, Ten Cents  
ONE OLD AND ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION, \$5  
CHURCH CLUBS, UNDER SPECIAL CONDITIONS, \$2

RECEIPTS for subscriptions are indicated by the date of expiration on the address label. If a special receipt is wanted a stamp must be sent with the remittance.  
**CHANGE OF ADDRESS.**—Notice of change of address must reach this office on Friday to insure the sending of the paper of the following week to the new address.  
**DISCONTINUANCE.**—In accordance with the almost universal wish of our subscribers, papers are continued until there is a specific order to stop. In connection with such an order all arrearages must be paid. An order of discontinuance can be given at any time, to take effect at the expiration of the subscription.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**—25 cents per square line each insertion, 14 lines to the inch, 114 inches to the column. Discounts according to amount of contract.  
**READING NOTICES.**—headed nonpareil, 50 cents per line, each insertion, net.

## The Pilgrim Press Boston and Chicago

J. H. Tewksbury, Business Manager.

Entered as second-class mail. Composition by Thomas Todd

The bath can be made an exhilarating pleasure by the use of Ivory Soap. It cleanses the pores of all impurities, leaving the skin soft, smooth, ruddy and healthy. Ivory Soap is made of pure vegetable oils. The lather forms readily and abundantly.

## Educational

## THEOLOGICAL

OHIO, OBERLIN.

### OBERLIN Theological Seminary

70th year opens Sept. 24. Strong courses with special advantages in the College and Conservatory of Music. Prof. E. I. BOSWORTH, Secretary, Oberlin, Ohio.

### HARVARD SUMMER

### School of Theology.

Fourth Session, July 1-18, 1902.

Subject: CURRENT PROBLEMS IN THEOLOGY

Lectures by

Professors F. G. Peabody, G. H. Palmer, W. James, G. F. Moore, W. W. Fenn of Harvard and Professors G. A. Coe, O. Cone, G. B. Foster, H. C. King, H. S. Nash and Rev. Charles F. Dole.

For circulars, apply to Rev. R. S. Morison, Secretary of Divinity Faculty, Cambridge, Mass.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW HAMPSHIRE, EXETER.

### THE PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY,

1781-1902.

122nd year will open on Wednesday, September 17, 1902. For catalogue with pamphlet of views, address HARLAN P. AMEN, Principal.

## MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS, GROTON.

### LAWRENCE ACADEMY, Groton, Massachusetts.

Endowed limited school for boys from ten years upward. Founded 1793. Fits for all colleges and technical schools. \$480 a year. No extras. For year-book address, H. H. C. BINGHAM, Principal.

### BOSTON EVANGELICAL INSTITUTE

(formerly Lay College). It fits for all kinds of Christian service. Most of its graduates are preachers and evangelists. A special course for workers known as deaconesses. Expenses \$150 a year. For information address Rev. J. F. BIXBY, Boston, Revere Station.

MASSACHUSETTS, WORCESTER.

### Miss Kimball's School

For Girls, Woodland Ave., WORCESTER, MASS. 16th year. Prepares for any college. General course. Special advantages in Music and Education. Gymnasium. Out-of-door sports. Delightful excursions. Permanent home and care for motherless girls.

MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON.

### College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Standard requirements. Allowance for service in Dispensary and Hospital. Twenty-second year opens Sept. 17th. Ample instruction in actual practice. J. H. JACKSON, A. M., M. D., REG'D. Near City Hospital, Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.

### Rock Ridge A SCHOOL FOR BOYS

at Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts

MASSACHUSETTS, BRADFORD.

### BRADFORD ACADEMY

Established 1803. Miss LAURA A. KNOTT, Principal. College preparatory and general courses. Two years' course for High School graduates. 25 acres of ground. Golf links, tennis courts, etc. For catalogue and views address Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass.

## Educational

## MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON.

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY** Metropolitan advantages of every kind. 144 instructors, 1336 Students from 99 Universities, 16 Foreign countries and from 37 American States and Territories. WILLIAM F. WARREN, President.

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY** For College Graduates free rooms and free tuition in the heart of Boston. Nearly two hundred students. Fifty-fourth year opens Sept. 17. Address Dean M. D. BUELL, 12 Somerset St.

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY** For College Graduates one hundred Scholarships of \$25 each. Located close to the Courts. Four hundred students last year. Opens Oct. 1. Address Dean S. C. BENNETT, Isaac Rich Hall, Ashburton Place.

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY** College Graduates are favored in the entrance examination. Exceptional clinical and laboratory facilities. Opens Oct. 2. Address Dean J. F. SUTHERLAND, 295 Commonwealth Ave.

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY** Five hundred students in attendance. Elective courses in great variety. Admission from certifying schools without examination. All the collegiate degrees. Opens Sept. 18. Address Dean W. E. HUNTINGTON, 12 Somerset St.

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY** Philosophical and literary courses, leading to the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. For College graduates only. Opens Sept. 18. Address Dean B. P. BOWNE, 12 Somerset St.

## LASSELL

### SEMINARY

For Young Women, Andover, Mass.

Of the Lassel Catalogue one father writes: "It presents more right ideas about education in general, and the best development of girls in particular, than any such book I have ever examined. Of your marvelous success in reducing those ideas to practice, you already know my opinion." Student life at Lassel is happy, healthy, earnest, and parents agree it is in all ways profitable. Special care of morals and manners. \$600 per year. Write for catalogue.

C. C. BRAGDON, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, NORTON.

### WHEATON SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG WOMEN

Rev. SAMUEL V. COLE, A. M., D. D. 68th year begins Sept. 17, 1902. Endowed college preparatory, with advanced courses for high-school graduates and others. Art and music. Experienced teachers. Native French and German. Gymnasium, with resident instructor; tennis, basket-ball, golf. Steam and electricity. Location healthful and beautiful, within thirty miles of Boston. Catalogue and views on application to the President, Norton, Mass.

## Educational

## MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS, NATICK.

**WALNUT HILL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS** NATICK, MASS. Near Wellesley and Boston. Certificate admits to seven leading colleges. Advanced courses offered. Ample grounds for golf, tennis, basket ball. Catalogue and Views sent on application. Miss CONANT and Miss BIGELOW, Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, ANDOVER.

### Andover, Mass.

**Abbot Academy** A high grade school for girls. Fine situation. Complete modern equipment. Fine buildings. Ample provision for outdoor exercise. Personal attention of teachers. Address The Principal.

## RHODE ISLAND

RHODE ISLAND, PROVIDENCE.

### FRIENDS SCHOOL

Providence, R. I. Founded by Friends over a century ago; but open to all denominations. Endowed. 280 pupils enrolled, boys and girls. Ideal combination of school and home life. \$300 a year. Send for catalogue. AUGUSTINE JONES, LL. B., Principal.

### THE RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS,

Kingston, R. I.

A technical-scientific college for young men and young women. Courses in Agriculture, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, Biology, and General Science lead to the degree of B. S. Preparatory Department. Dormitories. Tuition free. Send for illustrated catalogue.

J. H. WASHBURN, PH. D., President.

## CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT, NORWALK.

### MRS. MEAD'S SCHOOL for Girls.

"Hillside," Norwalk, Conn.

Admits to leading colleges. Special studies for girls who do not go to college. Mrs. M. E. MEAD, Prin.

CONNECTICUT, LAKEVILLE.

### The Hotchkiss School

An endowed school for boys, devoted exclusively to preparation for college or scientific school according to Yale and Harvard standards.

The next year begins September 17th.

EDWARD G. COY, Headmaster.

## MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR.

### Homeopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan.

Men and Women admitted on equal terms. Fees and cost of living very low. For announcements and particulars, address R. S. COPELAND, M. D.

## TENNESSEE

TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE.

### Ward Seminary For Young Ladies,

37th St., Sept. 23. Literary Courses, Music, Art, Elocution. College preparation; home influences; mild, equable climate.



# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Saturday  
28 June 1902

and Christian World

Volume LXXXVII  
Number 26

## Event and Comment

### English Congregational Leaders Coming to America

A notable delegation of English Congregationalists is to cross the Atlantic about two months hence to inspect the Canadian churches from the Provinces to the Pacific. Our brethren over the Northern border requested, not long ago, the Congregational Union of England and Wales to send such a deputation; and a strong group of men has been selected, including Rev. John D. Jones of Bourne-mouth, Rev. Alfred Rowland of London and two representative laymen. Mr. Jones and Mr. Rowland are well known and highly regarded on this side the water. They were members of the International Council in Boston in 1899, and they have served the churches of their order in England in important ways. The delegates will reach Montreal about the middle of August and will not conclude their tour of inspection before the last of October. Hearing of their coming, the American Board has sent an official invitation to the delegates to attend the meeting of the Board in Oberlin in October, and if their plans permit of their being present they will be given a prominent place on the program. At any rate, the dispatching of such a deputation is an evidence of the strength of British Congregationalism and its keen interest in all that affects the exponents of our polity on this side the Atlantic.

### A Christian Vacation

In a suggestive article in the *Churchman* Rev. George Hodges proposes four occupations of the ideal vacation which we recommend to the thought of readers who are looking forward to a summer holiday. The first is recreation. The work will begin again, never fear! when the vacation is ended. In our holiday we are to put ourselves in readiness for going on by rest. "We will have a good time in the name of God. We will not be ashamed of it; nor make apologies for it. We will rejoice in it, as children of our Father in heaven." The second element is appreciation. "Let us live in the world of nature as in the house of God our Father." If we are blind to the beauty of the world, the privilege of vacation is to get our eyes open. The third is reflection, the opportunity of quiet, uninterrupted thought, of renewal or enlargement of our acquaintance with the great works of history or literature, or the following out of some unhurried quest of thought. And the fourth is devotion—not merely private but common worship. "It is not necessary to say to the good Christian that he ought to go to

church in the country. He will go, not because he ought, but because he desires to go. To those, however, who call themselves Christians but are not so good Christians as they might be, it needs to be said that church-going in the country, even more than in the city, is a social duty, and that they who neglect it injure their neighbors." These conditions of an ideal vacation may be realized by every one in some degree, and the reward will be not merely the best use of the time of rest, but the best attainable efficiency for the renewal of work.

### The Teacher's Calling

The disposition is growing to invest the teaching profession with a dignity and sacredness which used to be accorded only to the ministry. The ideal of the teacher rises according to the popular appreciation of his work, and this certainly was never greater than now. Nor have we known the Christian ideal to be more attractively presented than it was at the Mt. Holyoke College Commencement last week by Prof. G. H. Palmer of Harvard University. He mentioned four essential qualifications of the teacher. The first is an aptitude for vicariousness. The scholar's business is to get knowledge, but the teacher's business is to give it. He must bear the burdens and live the lives of his pupils. The second is an accumulated will. The teacher must say gladly what Christ said, "For their sakes I sanctify myself." He must set himself apart to master the subject he teaches, and to inspire in others the will to master it. The third is a power of ennobling knowledge through life. The teacher must so live with his subject that he sees the wholeness of it and appreciates its grandeur. The last qualification is a readiness to be forgotten. The teacher's love for his subject and his pupils is so great that he puts his work to the front and himself out of the way. He may be loved, but he lives for others. This is the ideal which the Great Teacher presented, in whom God was incarnated. Those who seek it find the teacher's calling the most comprehensive profession and the greatest work in the world.

### A New Apologetic Needed

Our Chicago correspondent's letter this week is notable for its synopsis of the arguments for a New Apologetic for Christianity recently made at a conference of clergymen and university professors held at the University of Chicago. That this conference should be summoned by the university is a hopeful sign, we

take it, for there is need of more harmony between the university and the church in their teachings on some of the fundamental questions of life. Not that there is so much difference in their teaching of applied Christianity, but that there is a radical difference between the trend of university instruction on religion—historically and philosophically considered—and the formal teachings of the church embodied in its creeds. It would seem politic, therefore, that these two great agencies for teaching humanity, the university and the church, should confer together and agree so far as possible on the argument which is to be advanced in the twentieth century for the defense of the highest religious faith—Christianity.

### Southern Recognition of A. M. A. Success

The intelligence of the South, which began with strong prejudices against the work of the A. M. A. schools, has in the localities where the schools are situated definitely veered around in their favor. This does not mean that every one has taken pains to inform himself about their work, but that intelligent people who have taken that pains are cordial in recognition of its importance. Secretary Beard in the *American Missionary* marshals a mass of facts in proof of this, to which we are glad to call attention. Of Fisk University, for instance, he quotes warm words of praise from the mayor of Nashville; for Talladega from the superintendent of education for Talladega County, from the mayor of the city and others; for Tougaloo from the governor and ex-governor of Mississippi. Five of the trustees of Straight University are well-known citizens of New Orleans and are active in their interest in the university. So he quotes facts and utterances all along the line of A. M. A. work from men who are representative Southerners and yet cordial in their recognition of the work the schools are doing. In fact, he makes out the strongest kind of a case for the existence of tactful adjustment on the part of the managers of the schools and full appreciation on the part of their once hostile neighbors of the intelligent class. The schools are laboring quietly for a socially despised class. Their teachers are too busy with urgent opportunities to advertise their work. But it becomes increasingly evident that they have scored a great success, not only in their training of character for the uplifting of the people whom they serve, but in the change of prejudice to approval by the best class of their neighbors. All these facts will doubtless be taken into consideration by

the board recently organized to promote general education in the South.

#### The Gainsborough Celebration

Reports of the Tercenary Celebration of the John Robinson Memorial Church, Gainsborough, Eng., show that it was a memorable occasion by reason of the blending of opinion, sympathy and generosity of British and American Congregationalists. We shall print next week an account of the celebration by our English correspondent. Suffice it to say now that Principal Fairbairn's great sermon on the Pilgrim Fathers' Place in History, the addresses on behalf of the American Congregational churches by Messrs. Anderson, Scott and James, and the handsome contribution which these delegates of our churches brought toward the extinction of the debt of the handsome new memorial edifice seem to have been the outstanding features of the occasion. One other fact seems to have been quite as notable, namely, the fraternizing of Americans and Britons and the recognition that we are not "foreigners" but kinsmen. Letters of sympathy from President Roosevelt, Ambassador Choate and Senators Hoar and Lodge, which Dr. Scott was fortunate enough to be able to read, made their due impression on the English brethren, revealing as they did the abiding admiration of our men of affairs for the Separatist point of view in religion. Much credit is due to Rev. Dr. G. R. W. Scott for his share in soliciting and raising the fund of more than \$5,000 which he was able to turn over to the officials of the church as a token of our denomination's interest in the plan, and to Rev. Dr. Asher Anderson, secretary of the National Council, for his interest and willingness to journey back and forth, in order that the denomination might be officially represented by one of its permanent officials.

#### Methodism in South America

Bishop McCabe writes in *The Christian Advocate* a characteristically breezy account of his pastoral visitation in Montevideo and Uruguay. In Montevideo the Methodists have prosperous schools which, so far as the support of the teachers is concerned, are already self-supporting. And the bishop adds, "Schools like these could be started in a hundred towns in this conference if we could find a hundred women like these and the two societies would give them a little money to start with." They have a Spanish and an English-speaking congregation. To replace the outgrown church building of the latter Bishop McCabe raised \$12,000 and started the foundation on new and ample ground. Of the quality of the congregation he speaks in the highest terms: "Fully one-half of the congregation are grown men. I do not know in all the North a finer body of young people than we have in Montevideo. And how they sing!" Of the colonies along the line of the Uruguay Central Railroad, he says: "Some are Roman Catholic and some are Protestant. You can tell which is which by simply riding through them. The Protestant colonies have an air of prosperity and neatness which does not obtain in the Roman Catholic colonies." President Cuestas of Uruguay is a

strong man who has had the courage to compel efficiency in the public service and to enforce the laws against the religious associations. The League of Christians for the Emancipation of Latin America from the Papal Yoke is sending out a company of its members with a tent to hold services in towns and villages through the country.

#### A New Missionary Steamer on the Congo

The Southern Presbyterian Church has done pioneer work in the Congo valley and its record of little more than ten years' work is a remarkable one. Its first missionaries were Samuel N. Lapsley, son of Judge Lapsley of Anniston, Ala., and William H. Sheppard, a Negro graduate of Talladega College. Mr. Lapsley died soon after reaching his field of work, but Mr. Sheppard is still in Africa, re-enforced by other graduates of Talladega. The head station is at Luebo, on the Kassai, a tributary of the Congo, and reaches out to a wide region thickly populated. Recently the children of the Southern Presbyterian Sunday schools have raised money for a steamer, which has been successfully transported across the Atlantic and above the rapids, and been put together by a missionary, Rev. L. C. Vass, at half the price demanded by the boat builders at Leopoldville. Mr. Vass launched and navigated it from Leopoldville to Luebo, a four weeks' voyage up the great river. Its arrival was a festival for natives and missionaries, who by its means are now independent of the very uncertain public conveyances of the Congo. The Lapsley was welcomed by singing "Joy to the world, the Lord is come," and Admiral Vass, as the natives call the navigator, was carried, wrapped in the ship's flag, on the shoulders of strong men to the church, where a service of thanksgiving was held. A new brick church at Luebo, seating 1,500 people, has been erected to meet the demand following on a large ingathering of converts. There are more than 800 members in two churches and the work grows rapidly.

#### Dean Hoffman's Death

The late Dean Hoffman of the Episcopal General Seminary, New York city, was a business man as well as a minister. From his father he inherited large wealth, and while he gave away millions he died richer than when he began life, because of shrewd management of New York real estate. He practically created the General Seminary, which alone of all Episcopal seminaries is official and directly in charge of the General Convention. He held several rectorates, but finally came to the General Seminary when it was bankrupt, meagerly equipped in faculty and possessed of only a few old and ill-ventilated buildings. At his death last week he left the seminary strong at all points where it was weak before, and sending into the service of the church about as many men annually as all other seminaries in that church together. Besides, he was a trustee of the Cathedral of St. John, now building, a manager of the Board of Missions, and held many other responsible church offices. He was prominent in many learned and historical societies of New York, and while worth \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 was a hard-working man to the very end.

#### The Government Contract with the St. Louis Fair

We commented recently upon the contract between Secretary of the Treasury Shaw and the directors of the St. Louis Exposition by which, in consideration of the Government subsidy, the exposition was to be closed on Sunday. Dr. Crafts of the International Reform Bureau has publicly called in question the good faith of this agreement, alleging that Secretary Shaw said, when urged to insist upon the condition, "I will make a contract, but it cannot be enforced;" and quoting a Washington dispatch in the *St. Louis's Globe Democrat* to the effect that it is "no secret here, even to the treasury officials who have insisted upon this action, that the letter and spirit of the contract can be readily ignored if, in future contingencies, the World's Fair management should decide to open the fair on Sunday." There are two sides to the question of opening the gates of the exposition on Sunday, and we do not propose to argue that question here; but there are not two sides to the question of the honest enforcement of a contract between the Government of the United States and the directors of the St. Louis Fair. If in consideration of Government aid they agree to close the fair, the fair must be honestly closed. If the terms of the contract are too onerous, let them go to Congress for a change. But to accept the public money on a condition, and then refuse to fulfill the condition, would convict the directors of dishonesty and the Administration of impotence.

#### By Way of Panama

The decisive vote of the United States Senate last week in favor of the Panama route for the interoceanic canal, and committing the task to the supervision of a commission, and authorizing the issuance of bonds payable in gold to the amount of \$130,000,000, is a signal victory for good sense. The vote stood 42 to 34. Party lines were not drawn and the debate revealed most of the disputants as having reasoned convictions on the matter based on thorough investigation of the problem. Undoubtedly some of them reflected in their votes the operations of ulterior motives and the influence of corporations far from favorable to any canal. But in the main debate and vote were the outcome of honest endeavor to deal with a great matter in a serious way. The House stands committed by an earlier vote to the Nicaragua route, but so was the Senate before the tempting offer of the Panama Company, before the second report of the expert commission favoring the Panama route, and before the recent volcanic disturbances in the Caribbean Sea, all testimony going to show that the Panama route is far less subject to injury from seismic disturbances than the Nicaragua route, as well as much less expensive to build and operate. The House probably will be amenable to the same arguments. The President, under the law, has discretionary power; if a good title can be had from the Panama Company, then he is instructed to select that route; if not, then to fall back on the Nicaraguan route. Whichever one may be selected—the fact remains that we are almost certainly



committed now to the construction of a great waterway which when completed will be controlled by us on terms satisfactory to all the world in times of peace, but free to be used as our own national ends make necessary in times of hostility to us. Great Britain no longer lies athwart our path with her interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. When completed the canal will alter currents of trade and profoundly affect the economic conditions of our own and other lands. To have had any share in making the canal a fact is something of which all engineers, diplomats, legislators and executives, whether of the United States or of the Central American States concerned, may well be proud.

**Local Option Gaining** Governor Crane of Massachusetts last week signed the bill recently passed by the legislature under which sections of the city of Boston, formally designated as districts, may exercise option in the matter of having retail liquor shops. The people of the city at the approaching state election, when opportunity for a referendum on the issue will be given, ratify the law; then, at the municipal election in 1908, the districts will vote for or against the saloon, and it is probable that Brighton, Roxbury, Dorchester and possibly other of the districts will then choose the same policy of exclusion that Cambridge, Somerville, Brookline and other of the smaller municipalities adjacent to Boston now prefer. Acceptance of this policy of local option by the legislature and by the governor is a significant step forward in temperance reform legislation. It is in line with the general policy which Massachusetts has worked so successfully for many years—one which conserves respect for law as well diminishes the area of territory and number of people subject to the baneful effects of the saloon. It is a policy toward which other of the New England states are moving.

The action of the Republican convention of Vermont last week in inserting in its platform a temperance plank, which recognizes the increasing strength of sentiment in that state favorable to local option rather than to a continuance of the present prohibitory policy, shows that the time has come for a square facing of the issue there. Without entering at all into the personal issues involved in the Vermont campaign or attempting to say which is the best policy for the state, it is open for an outsider to think that anything which challenges the control of a political machine, and which gives the voters a chance occasionally to divide honestly on issues—national and local—is far better than the assumption of a few men that they can run the state, and the assumption that what has been always should be. The platform adopted by the Vermont Republican Convention, in its plank dealing with the saloon issue reads thus:

Resolved, That the Republican party of Vermont adheres to its long cherished belief that unrestricted traffic in intoxicating liquors is a public evil, and the material modification of the existing law on that subject should be made only after thorough discussion and mature deliberation by the people, and we request the state legislature at its next session to make provision for ascertaining the will of the people by direct vote upon the accept-

ance or rejection of a license and local option law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and further providing that upon popular vote in favor of such a law being duly ascertained, the same shall become a statute law of the state in force.

It will be seen that the party now admits local option to a parity of standing with prohibition as an issue for the settlement of which the legislature is to make provisions for a square test by the people at the polls. We have little doubt that "discussion and mature deliberation" will lead most of the towns to favor a prohibitory policy.

#### Adequate Payment for a Franchise

A model series of negotiations between parties interested has just culminated in a contract between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the city of New York. The railroad secures the franchise in perpetuity for constructing and operating a tunnel under the North and East Rivers from Jersey City to Long Island City, New York being a way station where a great underground railway station will be constructed at Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue. The city, in return for this franchise, gets an annual rental of \$75,535 for the first ten years, and \$114,871 per year for the next fifteen years. Then there will be a re-appraisal of the value of the franchise and a new agreement as to rental. The engineering and economic aspects of this scheme are exceedingly interesting to contemplate, and might well be enlarged upon. The point now to be made is that Mayor Low and his colleagues, acting with the Rapid Transit Commission, have guarded the public's rights, secured revenue from a source hitherto unworked and have retained the right to increase the revenue at stated periods, as the value of the franchise increases. Had New York and other American cities in past days similarly guarded public rights, and insisted that corporations should give adequate returns for values received, how different the financial situation of our cities, how lessened the fraud and corruption incident to relations of corporations with cities, and how much easier the plight of the owners of real estate!

#### The Limits of Forgiveness

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, addressing the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Chicago University last week, urged consideration of the proposition that some day the nation should erect in the city of Washington a statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, leader of the Confederate forces in the Civil War. He did not argue as if he expected that public opinion now would support the proposition; and comments of the Northern press on it certainly reveal no likelihood of any such scheme being fathered by any responsible Northern legislator. Perfect appreciation of the purity of character of General Lee in all his domestic relations, of his great qualities as a military leader and of the fact that the scars made by the Civil War are rapidly healing North and South cannot obscure the fact that, as the *Brooklyn Eagle* says, "On national initiative, monuments only to the cause for which the nation stands and only to men who stood

for that cause should be put up." It is open to private citizens who are admirers of General Lee to erect in the city of Washington as fine a statue of him as they please.

#### St. Louis's House Cleaning

The recital of corruption in the report of the last Grand Jury of St. Louis is a scathing arraignment of municipal misrule. The city has been plundered so long by a gang of conscienceless spoliators that the full extent and method of spoliation could not be adequately detailed in the report. Enough, however, has been published to indicate that things could not well be worse. The deeper the probing into the boodle charges the greater is the stench of moral rotteness. Already signs are not wanting that the city is slowly arousing to the need of vigorous action. Some of the daily newspapers that were half-hearted in the beginning are now urgent in securing the punishment of all of the municipal pirates, and many good citizens have had their eyes opened to the need of a vicarious offering of themselves if the city is to be redeemed. It is a matter of pride in local Congregational circles that the foreman of the Grand Jury was Mr. A. W. Benedict, vice-president of the Cupples Wooden Ware Company, a trustee of Pilgrim Church and of Drury College, a man of rare ability and high executive attainment, and who has been one of the foremost citizens in making righteousness effective in the World's Fair City.

**Piety and Patriotism** It has been many a day since one so loftily placed among men has declared so unequivocally the intimate connection between piety and patriotism as Emperor William of Germany did last week in an address at Aix-La-Chapelle. Supplementing one of his characteristic peans of satisfaction over expansion of the German imperial idea and influence, he added:

But it must not be forgotten that the empire was rooted in simplicity and fear of God. I look to all priests and laymen to help me to uphold religion among the people in order that the German name may preserve its health and strength. . . . Our two great creeds must, while living side by side, keep in view their one great aim—to uphold and strengthen the fear of God and reverence for religion. Whether we labor in this or that field does not matter at all. He who does not found his life on religion is a lost man. I rejoice that I have placed my whole empire, my people and my army, as well as myself and home, beneath the cross and under the protection of him who said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

The emperor also quoted Pope Leo XIII. as recently informing the German ambassador that "the country in Europe where control, order and discipline still prevailed, with respect for authority and regard for the church, and where the church could live was the German empire." It is precisely such testimony that the pope pays to this country when representative Americans, official or non-official, Protestant or Catholic, converse with him. Does he ever speculate, we wonder, on why it is that in Protestant Germany, Great Britain and the United States the Roman communion is so much better off than in Catholic Spain, France and Italy?

### The National Shame

All attempts to frame a law by Congress providing for such reciprocity in trade between the United States and Cuba, as Presidents Roosevelt and Palma declare is necessary if the agricultural and dependent interests of the island are to be saved from ruin, have thus far failed. In the presence of the shameful fact it is relatively unimportant to chronicle the details of the retreat of the national legislature from a square facing of the issue involved. Suffice it to say that a variety of unworthy motives have caused the defeat of the President and a majority of the Republican senators. Cowardice, avarice and a contemptible spirit of revenge have prompted a group of senators to either openly oppose or covertly thwart the will of the people. For the declarations of the Republican state conventions, held since the issue was raised between the President and many of his party associates, show that the rank and file of the party in control are disposed to deal generously and humanely with Cuba, and favor a revision of the protection policy in the direction of reciprocity, as urged prophetically and sagaciously by Blaine and McKinley.

If the senators responsible for this blot on our escutcheon imagine that their course has weakened the popular trust in the President, or lengthened the tenure of the party in power in Congress, they are destined to a rude awakening. As President Tucker of Dartmouth College, voicing the sentiments of the religious and educated elements of the nation at large, said last Sunday in his baccalaureate sermon: "Can it be that the nation will falter before the unfinished act? Will it accept the apologies or the defiance of men who play politics at the cost of national honor? Are our political leaders who are in power so blind that they cannot see that any concession to injustice starts popular inquiry into the systems which are said to require it? Does any intelligent observer think that tariffs can stand which prevent the exercise of the highest and noblest right which lies within the choice of the nation?"

Along with this action of short-sighted partisans or selfish representatives of sectional interests, there is a motive, influencing not a few of the senators, we are convinced, which deserves to be exposed to the light of public contempt and denunciation, namely a disposition to make the issue the opportunity for a settling of scores with a President who has a true conception of the prerogatives of his office, who refuses to surrender the nominating power to senators whose chief function is that of office-brokers, and who already has challenged the great corporations of the country which hitherto have defied state and national laws with impunity, and which have their servile champions and lackeys in the Senate. And among such senators are not a few who, while nominally siding with the President on this particular issue, in reality are glad to see him humbled and thwarted; and they are men whose age, experience and positions of influence have hitherto made them respected. They are playing with edged tools.

If Cuba, having failed to get fair treat-

ment from the United States, should now negotiate favoring trade treaties with Great Britain or Germany, it would be a natural course, but one which we imagine the merchants and manufacturers of this country, who have every reason to consider Cuba as their natural market, would scarcely relish.

### As to Commercialism

Harmony of opinion between *Life* and the *Presbyterian Journal* is unusual. Each of these journals in its current issue, however, indorses the opinion that the college of today is commercialized. *Life* depicts Minerva with her commodity—knowledge—as being snubbed by a matron who is busy rearing college men who care for money more than for knowledge. The *Presbyterian Journal*, disturbed by the election of a layman as president of Princeton University, and by the fact that Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania also have laymen as presidents, says: "No one can escape the conclusion that the old alliance between the church and the college is gradually being dissolved. Colleges have caught the commercial spirit, and for the time being are adjusting their sails to that particular breeze. . . . Endowments, not religion, hold tickets for the front seats." Similar in its tone of foreboding is Rev. Charles M. Sheldon's recent article in the *Independent*, in which the ethical standards of our educators are indicted.

Obviously, if the state of our academies, colleges, seminaries today be as evil as these authorities would have us believe, the present Commencement season is a time of mourning, not rejoicing. For of necessity the youth coming forth from under the instruction and example of such mercenary, godless men must have—to a degree at least—been infected with their low ideals, and must be about to enter upon their life careers as servants of mammon.

Before fully accepting the opinion that the youth of the land care little for knowledge and all for money, before believing that with the advent of lay presidents colleges have become irreligious, before assuming that our institutions of learning are commercialized, it might be well to consider certain facts.

There never were more Christian students in our colleges and universities.

The essays and orations of youth graduating are still idealistic in theme and not utilitarian, and the baccalaureate addresses of the lay presidents—such for instance as the one President Hadley of Yale has just given—are as earnest and serious as the sermons of the clergy.

All appeals to college men and women for practical Christian service are heeded, and handsomely met.

Academic expert knowledge is at the service of nation and municipality today as never before.

The dominant philosophy in American universities and colleges is idealistic.

Foreign students of our educational institutions note with delight the idealism of teachers and students.

The coronation of King Edward will find a place in the history of the Church of England

by the issue of a new edition of the Book of Common Prayer, in red and black, with the coronation service added.

### A Yale Mission in China

Of all the noteworthy announcements in connection with Commencement festivities the country over, none possesses more significance to the Christian public than that of President Hadley in New Haven with regard to a Yale mission in China. It has been hoped that the movement would be sufficiently under way to permit its being made public at the bi-centennial celebration last autumn, but such a large undertaking necessarily involves much deliberation and consultation. Hence it was decided to make the announcement one of the features of the current week, and as such it gives distinction to this first Commencement in the third century of Yale's existence.

The proposition is to plant, in some unoccupied section of China, a center of missionary operations to be carried on by Yale graduates and to be supported by funds raised under the auspices of a council of forty, including a number of the officials of the university. Though purely a volunteer association, it thus has behind it practically the momentum of the entire university. Ex president Dwight fitly assumes the presidency of the council; Rev. E. S. Liner, D. D., of New Haven is vice-president, Mr. William Sloan of New York corresponding secretary, and Mr. Pierce N. Welch, a cashier of a New Haven bank, treasurer. The executive committee consists of Profs. Sanders, Wright, Reed and Williams, Sec. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Dr. Cooper of New Britain, Rev. Harlan P. Beach, D. D., and Mr. Arthur C. Williams, 1898. Already this body has raised a fund of \$20,000, sufficient to start the movement on a worthy scale.

The field workers will consist of Yale graduates, and it is hoped in the course of a few years to have a score of men in active service. No better man to lead the mission could be found than Rev. Harlan P. Beach, D. D., who cheerfully relinquishes his influential position as educational secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement in order to captain the enterprise on the field. As a missionary of the American Board he has had a varied and successful experience in China. More recent graduates of the university, among them Rev. J. L. Thurston, prominent in the Yale Band, will constitute Dr. Beach's working force. They will go to the field in the course of a few months and for the present will occupy a house which the American Board is building at their expense in Peking. From this as a basis of observation they will study the country to determine the best place in which to plant the Yale mission. So at the start the movement, although being wholly undenominational and independent of any existing society, is directly related to the American Board and will be carried on in complete harmony with it. It will avail itself of the business agencies and other facilities in the possession of the Board, whose president, Mr. Capen, and two members of the Prudential Committee are to be members of the executive committee of the mission.

A splendid move this is for old Yale



and young Yale, for the enterprise of missions and for the kingdom of God far and wide. Yale has always been well represented on the foreign field, but now a concrete, strong, well administered institution in China is to bear the name of Yale, to claim the services of her choicest sons as they graduate from year to year, and to serve as a tangible bond between the university and one great country as it struggles to emerge from the trammels of its worn-out faiths into the glorious light of Christianity. Yale honors herself when she thus establishes on the other side of the globe an agency which even in a small way will represent the things for which she stands in America and do in China the kind of work which she is doing in America.

No less valuable is the example set to other American institutions. How the work of Christ among the nations would march forward if in the course of the next quarter of a century a dozen American educational institutions would establish in foreign lands educational and evangelizing plants! It is understood from the start that this work of Yale men is to be distinctively tributary to the missionary movement—nay, it is the missionary movement itself, though it will naturally lay large emphasis on its educational, literary, social and medical phases. It is too late in the history of missions to minimize the factor of education. In this respect Yale's action is a vindication of those who, like the late Dr. N. G. Clark of the American Board, contended so manfully year after year for the establishment and maintenance of Christian schools and colleges all over the Orient.

The interdenominational character of this enterprise should not escape attention. Its executive officers represent the Congregational, Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Baptist bodies. While in special sympathy with Congregational forces in China, the mission will stand for a broad, aggressive Christianity. This, too, is in line with the best sentiment of the hour touching the prosecution of missions. It has often been remarked that Christian unity has attained far greater practical embodiment in foreign lands than in England or America, and this admirable and promising undertaking by Yale will contribute powerfully to the wiping out of sectarian differences and the unifying of Christian forces in every part of the mission field.

### The Duties of the Free

Increase of freedom is heightening of responsibility. When restraint from without ceases, either self-restraint must begin or men and nations become moral wrecks. Liberty without stern self-control can only be an interlude between two tyrannies. San Domingo is its classic example on this continent. And Christ's parable of the evil spirit that returning found the house it had deserted empty and took renewed possession is the Christian analogy for the man who abuses freedom, only to pay the penalty in more hopeless bondage.

The apostle warns men against using freedom as a cloak for wickedness. Liberty is for the best and not the worst in man. The choice of sin is not an exer-

cise of freedom, but a renunciation of it. For evil by its nature limits and restrains. He that committeth sin is the slave of sin. For it is not the liberty of a fixed but of changing creatures with which we have to do. Man at best is but half made; God has not finished with him. Our choices for today must bind or enfranchise us tomorrow.

Perfect freedom is complete harmony with our permanent environment; the freedom possible today is a constantly growing approximation to that adjustment. And this is true of nations as it is of men. True national freedom is a growing approximation to perfect justice, perfect brotherhood and perfect self-control in obedience to self-chosen, righteous laws.

Christ comes to make men free. He begins with the individual; but his work does not stop short of building free communities. Men in his thought are not mere grains of sand which slip and fall into an undistinguished heap. They are living stones which build themselves into a temple for God's dwelling. The saving of an individual is not an end—it is a means to an end. To save a soul in isolation might seem hardly worth God's while, even if it were possible, for real salvation is perfected character, which outside of social relations can never be attained.

The Christian opportunity of self-restraint and high example belongs, therefore, to social and political relations. The real environment is the permanent and perfect law of God, which commands us to do justly and to love our neighbor as ourself. The heaven of Christian character which shows how freedom may be exercised in self-restraint is sadly needed in our social life. Men use liberty to do what they please; it is for Christ's discipline to use it to do what he ought. The freedom of self-denial needs new assertion in an age that is ready to fall down and worship the freedom of self-indulgence.

Out of this growth of character as a growing conformity with the permanent conditions of the eternal life comes a new sense of the deep meaning of judgment by a law of liberty. There is nothing arbitrary about it. God is no respecter of persons. It is not a question of individual salvation. It is a question of more or less in character, in efficiency, in happiness, according as we have adjusted ourselves to the eternal laws that help or limit freedom. With what conformity to the forces of God's character shall we begin our life tomorrow? We have been free, as a nation and as individuals, to conform or to refuse conformity. We have made growth in our choosing. And we are judged by the law of liberty. It shapes our opportunity. It measures our character. It determines our reputation and our peace.

This is the judgment of free peoples. For good or evil they can never cut loose from their past. What they are is the product of their choice. It is self-judgment which has come upon them—the reflection of their deeds. It is not hopeless, even though it may be a judgment of condemnation, for the final reckoning is not yet. But according as its citizens have chosen, so the nation is. And every evil choice has limited its freedom, as

every just deed and self-restraining obedience to law has helped it to efficiency and strength.

### In Brief

For rare June days, many and beautiful, the Lord be praised!

Good Fourth of July reading and conducive to wholesome patriotism—Mr. Whelpley's article on a Nation Looking Outward.

Don't forget that Silver Bay, Lake George, is to be a rallying point for Congregationalists next month. You will drink in both health and physical invigoration there.

The announcement of gifts appears to be the distinguishing feature of college and academy Commencements nowadays, and most of the sums thought worthy of mention are in five figures or more.

Worcester and Chelsea, Mass., the former with four and the latter with three shepherdless Congregational churches, would seem to need the sympathy of the denomination at large. Wonder if the supply committees ever get together to talk over the situation, or does each body carry on a still hunt?

Miss Helen Gould was an honored guest last week at Smith and at Mt. Holyoke colleges. She has a modest way of giving herself as well as her money to so many enterprises for the welfare of others that she seems to be equally at home at a college Commencement, the anniversary of a college settlement, the dedication of a sailors' home or of a Y. M. C. A. building.

Dr. Gunsaulus sailed for England last Saturday. Those who heard his baccalaureate sermon to the Armour Institute graduating class speak of it as exceptionally impressive. His last words, as he leaned over the pulpit, were "God be with you," and then he added, "Be with God!" Would that all now passing from one educational stage to another might take to heart this noble admonition.

We rejoice to say that the ten thousand dollar milestone in our Indian famine children's fund has been passed. But the good work ought not to stop short of the twenty thousand mark. The treasurer of the Marathi Mission of the American Board writes to Treasurer Wiggin under date of May 23: "There are in the mission 2,094 famine children for whom the missionaries have no promised support."

There will be the warmest sympathy from all Americans for Great Britain and King Edward in the illness which has made a postponement of the coronation necessary. As we go to press the good news of a successful surgical operation for appendicitis, which the king bore well, suggests hope that the postponement may be brief, and bring with it an added joy of deliverance from the shadow of a great national affliction. The hopes and prayers of Christians in America will be with the king in his convalescence, and with the British nation in its sorrowful suspense.

Columbia University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Bishop John L. Spaulding of Peoria, and the Augustinian College of St. Thomas, in Philadelphia, a Roman Catholic institution, has made Ex-president Grover Cleveland a Doctor of Jurisprudence. These courtesies by Protestant and Roman Catholic institutions, shown to distinguished men of other faiths are wholesome facts prophetic of better days. Mr. Cleveland is not, as is being said, the first distinguished Protestant to be honored by a Roman Catholic institution. Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, O., received the same title from Notre Dame University, Indiana, some years ago.

In view of the fact that the alumni of Andover Theological Seminary have undertaken to raise money to supply deficiencies in sustaining the seminary in Andover in the present condition of the funds, the trustees have voted in effect that opportunity shall be given for this purpose, and that plans for removal shall not be further pursued while the effort is in progress. The trustees believe that they can do no less than to give opportunity and aid to such an effort to raise funds, though a majority of the trustees believe removal to be desirable. So then, this particular Andover discussion may be postponed indefinitely and perhaps permanently.

The *Boston Herald* credits Rev. C. H. Talmage of Taunton, Mass., with having brought about a modification of Massachusetts law by which mothers have joint rights with fathers in the care and custody of minor children. Mr. Talmage's interest in the matter grew out of his peculiar concern in the Narramore tragedy at Barre when he was pastor there. By his careful study of that tragedy, his analysis of the conditions that led up to it, by his subsequent work in fully informing the public of aspects of rural life not often exposed and discussed, and by his more recent endeavor to secure legislation remedial of untoward family conditions, Mr. Talmage has won not only credit for himself but for the calling of the Christian clergyman. This new legislation deserves imitation by other states.

The death at his home in Hartford, June 13, of Rowland Swift, removes a man who has figured prominently in the life of the city and of the denomination. He was president of the American National Bank of Hartford, having been identified with it since its formation in 1832, and was also connected with various manufacturing and business interests as director or officer. A member of the First Church, and superintendent of the Sunday school for many years, he was repeatedly elected deacon, and held that office at the time of his death. He was the senior trustee of Hartford Theological Seminary, having been elected in 1863, and he was also a corporate member of the American Board. He was married in 1855 to Miss Sarah Gillette, who survives him. Strength of conviction and sweetness of Christian character were singularly combined in him.

Though Hon. E. W. Blatchford of Chicago, the staunch supporter of denominational interests there and everywhere, has been a resident of England for nearly two years, his many friends on this side the water have by no means lost sight of him and are rejoicing that he is once more among us. He landed in New York week before last with Mrs. Blatchford, whose health has been much improved by the prolonged stay abroad. The family have gone to their cottage at Woods Holl for the summer, and will return to Chicago in the autumn. The winters abroad have been spent at Bournemouth, that charming city on the English Channel, where the Blatchfords have been privileged to hear Rev. J. D. Jones, pastor of the leading Congregational church, whose article on Prospects for Religion in the New Reign appears on page 921. Mr. Blatchford says he has never enjoyed preaching more than that to which he has been privileged to listen, and he speaks with much enthusiasm of Mr. Jones's growing influence, locally and throughout the realm. His church is thronged, seats often being brought in to the large chancel. Mr. Blatchford has been the guest for weeks at a time of Mr. Albert Spleer of London, one of the leading Congregational laymen in the realm, and he has had an opportunity of meeting frequently prominent ministers and laymen. It was to his house at Bournemouth that Miss Stone came on her return from Salonica and he was of service to her in many ways during her stay in England.

## The Vermont Convention

It met in the beautiful village of Springfield, June 10-12. The session was characterized by large attendance, delightful hospitality, harmony, earnestness and hopefulness. J. H. Jackson, M. D., of Barre presided with notable grace and tact, and the speakers on the excellent program responded to their names without apology for unpreparedness.

The keynote was sounded by Rev. C. H. Smith in an admirable sermon, emphasizing the need of a revival of prophecy. Religion, it was contended, is primarily a matter of personal insight and experience, not of priesthood and ecclesiasticism. The prophet speaks for God because the being and gracious purposes of God have become real to his own mind. Such insight, experience and resultant power are possible to all God's people, and these should qualify themselves to speak the prophetic word to an unbelieving or indifferent world.

Tidings of a great work and greater need in distant places were brought by Supt. G. C. Haun of Wisconsin, Secretary Gutterston of the A. M. A. and Dr. J. D. Kingsbury. The last named presented effectively the claims of the newest and nearest republic, Cuba.

The braiding sermon and these encouraging reports served a timely purpose in fortifying against the depressing effect of the corresponding secretary's report of conditions at home—a depression minimized, however, by the contagious faith and optimism of Secretary Comstock, who can be counted on to allow no bright spot to escape notice. But he encourages no deceptive hopes, and is intent upon compelling the figures to tell the exact truth about the situation. It is simply this: The year has seen a loss of 299 in resident membership, the additions on confession have been the fewest since 1883, the average Sunday school attendance shows a decrease of 434 and the Y. P. S. C. E. has lost heavily in membership. On the other hand the number of families reported as the constituency of the church shows considerable increase, and the columns representing dollars and cents are decidedly gratifying. While no new church building has been reported, the outlay on improvement of existing plants has been generous. So that the picture of religious conditions which our secretary has drawn with consummate skill has its bright side.

### REDEMPTION AND EVOLUTION

The convention faced boldly a theme of unquestioned interest, yet delicate to handle—Christian redemption in the light of evolutionary philosophy. Rev. G. H. Beard, after discriminating statements of the influence of evolutionary philosophy on the chief factors of Christian redemption—God, man, sin and Jesus Christ—reached the conclusion that an evolutionary interpretation of the universe provides amply for belief in a personal God, present in his world; for a relative but real personality in man, who is therefore capable of responsible action and communion with God; for sin as selfishness and a denial of good will; and for Christ as the perfect embodiment of the normal life of man and the incarnation of an immanent God.

The speaker went on to show that the redemption which evolutionary philosophy allows and even enforces must be a redemption not from punishment but from sin; a redemption to love or righteousness through self-sacrifice or vicarious suffering, found in all nature and history, but fully revealed and supremely effective in the life and death of Jesus; a redemption which takes place in man and is for man individually and socially, the latter receiving the greater emphasis at present.

Briefer but delightfully illuminating was a paper on the same theme by Rev. A. V. Bliss, who maintained that evolutionary philosophy had affected our conception of Christian

redemption by emphasizing the idea of gradual growth, by subordinating the individual to the type and by allowing environment larger place in the formation of Christian character. He also contended that recent evolutionary thought is inclined to minimize the importance of Darwin's theory of the survival of the fittest as applied to man, and to substitute for it the Christian idea of sympathy and co-operation, which would do all possible to enable the less fit to survive.

This paper was followed by extended discussion, which was characterized by an admirable spirit even when most expressive of dissent, and which made it clear that Vermont Congregational ministers are by no means unfamiliar with the latest results of Biblical criticism and scientific investigation nor inhospitable to all that has any just claim upon their acceptance.

### YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

An important feature of the program was a group of interesting and able papers relating to work for and by young people, contributed by Rev. Messrs. F. A. Poole, A. J. Lord, J. L. Sewall and Dr. W. B. Forbush of Boston. Each paper had distinctive features, but the group was characterized by the one purpose of leading young people into the religious life, and all embodied these fundamental ideas: Religion must be presented as something real and vital, involving moral rectitude and social service, and must be freed from asceticism, ecclesiasticism, emotionalism and kindred elements. Among the forces which attract the young to the religious life are sympathy, fellowship and actual service in connection with the church. The personality of the pastor is a highly influential factor, especially if he is intelligently appreciative of the tastes and points of view of the young. Direct religious instruction was not strongly emphasized. The general feeling seemed to be that young people can be counted upon to pick up the necessary ideas from sermons and Sunday school instruction. Added weight was given to these papers by the fact that their authors have done highly successful work along these lines.

### THE RETURN OF THE REVIVAL

In the closing paper Rev. H. R. Miles of Brattleboro gave an account of the recent revival in that place. The work of Mr. Davidson, the evangelist, yielded excellent results in the way of conversions and spiritual quickening, and proved that the revival rationally conducted and freed from emotional extravagances still has a place in religious work. This prepared the way for the resolution expressive of the end toward which the whole thought of the convention steadily moved, that the churches believe in the purpose of God to send us a religious revival, and that we, their representatives, hereby instruct the nominating committee to appoint a committee of five to promote and arrange an evangelistic campaign of the principal cities of the state. The desire was expressed that if possible, Rev. G. Campbell Morgan be secured to lead in the movement.

The next meeting will be held in St. Albans, with Dr. C. H. Merrill as president, and Rev. E. M. Chapman as preacher. E. T.

The death of Lord Acton, professor of modern history at Cambridge University, removes one who not only was eminent as a scholar, but also as a theologian. He was a pupil of Dr. Dollinger at Munich, and when the controversy raged within the Roman Catholic fold over the doctrine of papal infallibility, he sided with Dollinger and the Old Catholics, and came to their defense in speech and in writings. From that time on he was leader of the Liberal Catholics in England.



## A Nation Looking Outward

How Recent Events Have Widened the Horizon and Increased the Business of the Country

By J. D. WHEPLEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

As a nation the people of the United States are no longer introspective. From the close of the Mexican War to the beginning of the war with Spain the entire energy and anxiety of the American people were as to internal or domestic affairs. With an adaptability characteristic of this people, internal affairs have now by common consent been given second place in national effort, and with absorbing attention the relations of the United States to foreign countries are being considered. This is not only true in a political sense, but is even more marked in industrial and commercial life. Within a short space of three years the American people acquired a liberal education as to foreign policies, foreign conditions and the relations of the whole world to its various parts.

Politically this change of habit is reflected in the proceedings of Congress. Less than six years ago we were struggling with what seemed to us to be most momentous affairs concerning our people. The cause of free silver secured its momentum in the desire of the many mining states of the West for the recognition of a great industry. The country had not yet recovered from the effects of the panic of 1893, the industrial and commercial world was depressed, and hundreds of thousands of men were out of work and at a loss for a cause which would satisfactorily explain their unfortunate condition. The money question, the tariff and other matters of domestic concern filled the pages of the Congressional Record with arguments for or against this or that theory of government.

During the past winter the proceedings of Congress have again reflected with perfect truthfulness the national mind. Matters of domestic concern have arisen, been freely discussed and disposed of as was thought wise by a majority of the members. The great questions of foreign relations, foreign markets, foreign friendships and enmities have absorbed far more of the attention of the legislators than all of the domestic concerns of this great country put together. Cuba, the Philippines, China and Hawaii have called for administrative as well as legislative energy. Our relations to England and Germany have been matters of prolonged discussion and important action by one or the other branch of the Government. To legislate for or against others has certainly become a function of the American Congress far more than was ever dreamed of by even the most far-seeing statesman of previous epochs.

The business of Government in the United States a few years ago was looked upon as a tremendous affair. The great totals of commerce, industry and finance were pointed out in awe; but the totals of those days, such a little while ago, seem insignificant compared to the figures of today, which have reached into so many ciphers as to escape the limits of human comprehension. In 1896 the appropriation for the War Department was

a little over \$23,000,000. For the current year it is nearly \$116,000,000. In 1896 the Navy Department called for \$30,000,000. This year the Navy Department requires \$80,000,000 for its administration. Five years ago \$2,000,000 were enough for our fortifications. Now it requires \$8,000,000 to maintain the defenses already in existence and to continue the construction of others which are looked upon not only as a necessity, but as a matter of course.

In 1896 the total appropriations made by Congress were about \$293,000,000. Now it is considered by many unnecessary economy for the Government to spend less than \$500,000,000 a year. In the past five years, while the population has increased about ten per cent., the amount of money in circulation has increased by nearly forty per cent. In addition to the enormous increase of domestic commerce between the citizens of the United States, the productive power of the people has been so stimulated that instead of selling less than \$900,000,000 worth of produce to foreigners, we now sell nearly \$1,500,000,000 worth. Attracted by this sudden spurt in prosperity, this great opportunity for labor and capital, the number of emigrants from the Old World arriving annually has increased from 343,000 in 1896 to 488,000 in 1901. The habit of travel is growing upon the people, for while in 1890 about 96,000 passengers left the United States upon ocean steamers, the number in 1901 reached a total of over 300,000. Of these, in 1890 but 50,000 were cabin passengers, presumably most of them Americans seeking business, pleasure or instruction abroad, and last year nearly 150,000 were cabin passengers bent upon similar missions.

These things have not all come to the United States through mere increase in population, for it is found that the *per capita* figures have distanced the increase in population to a marvelous degree. A period including the past twenty years shows in a most striking way this *per capita* change in the consumption and productive power of the people of this country. In 1880 for every man, woman and child in the United States there were \$19 in money in circulation. Today there are over \$28. The national debt has decreased in the same time from \$38 *per capita* to \$13 *per capita*. The revenue of the country has increased from \$6.65 *per capita* to \$7.56 *per capita*. The expenses have also increased, but not by such a large percentage, for they were \$5.34 in 1880 and \$6.15 in 1901. The *per capita* exports have increased from \$16.43 to \$18.81. One secret of the increase in wealth and strength is shown in the increasing percentage of manufactures which are exported, for in 1880 about twelve per cent. of the total exports were manufactured goods, and in 1891 twenty per cent. represented the products of mills and factories.

To those familiar for some time with life in Washington, the nation's capital, the changes which have taken place within so short a time are bewildering

and although accepted as a matter of course are nevertheless impressive and significant. In the State Department, a few years ago, the matter of consular reports and questions of boundaries of the home country where they touched foreign soil were matters of greatest interest. Today the State Department has under consideration the affairs of nearly every large foreign country in the world, for the reason that the affairs of those countries appertain directly to the government of this country in the new responsibilities so recently assumed. There is a unanimous sentiment for more distinguished representation abroad, better paid consular officers, special agents to attend this or that conference, or this or that foreign function, special commissioners to treat with foreign governments for open doors or equal trade privileges with the rest of the world. It is not an uncommon thing for days to be spent by high officials in this department in anxious consideration of the boundary line of some province in some remote country in which five years ago not only no interest existed, but that such interest would exist shortly would have been looked upon as an absurdity.

In the Treasury Department experts are devising new systems of currency for remote possessions of the United States, assisting dependent governments to reorganize their finances and guarding a surplus which is greater today than the entire revenue and the national expenditure of the Government for the larger part of its history.

In the Navy Department there has been a remarkable increase in responsibilities. The list of American war vessels has lengthened beyond belief. The matter of coaling stations has become of supreme importance. To keep a great fleet so distributed over the water surface of the earth that it may best serve the political and commercial interests of American citizens is no small task, and yet this is accomplished day by day without friction and almost without remark by a country whose people have become accustomed to seeing grave responsibilities accepted and serious duties discharged without mistake and without public attention being called thereto.

In the War Department the most striking change has come. With an army four times as large, with a field of operations which now includes nearly all parts of the world, with tremendous responsibilities thrown upon it by the fact that the new possessions of the United States are nearly all governed by military order, the work has been carried on steadily, surely, successfully, and, what is more remarkable, with the minimum of scandal and friction. Under this department has been built up the foundation work of the new Cuban government, a task which has combined a high degree of statesmanship with military ability. To care for all this great army so widely scattered the world about, it has necessarily followed that the quartermaster, commissary

and medical departments have grown in strength and organization to meet new conditions. No matter in what part of the world is found a handful of American soldiers, there is also a representative supply branch of the War Department ready to house, clothe, feed and care for the line behind the guns. Whether it be in the Philippines, Guam, China, Cuba, or, in fact, any part of the earth, there the supply trains have always kept in sight of the moving troops, and, as so testified to by the foreign commanders in the allied army in China, no people took such care of, or met the emergencies so successfully, as did the Americans.

All these matters, however, are really

after all but details of the wonderful change which has come to the life of this nation that still has labor troubles, and still has political parties wrangling with each other for control. The questions of internal commerce and development are even greater than ever before in the history of the country, and yet they seem to be disposed of with less friction, in less time and more satisfactorily than when the people as a government had little else to do. The United States seems to have passed through a four years' course in the art of successfully conducting the nation, both from an internal and external point of view.

With all that has been done and done

so well, facts which speak for themselves, it can hardly be called boasting to lay claim to a successful graduation and the rightful assumption of the title of a great world power. There are still the post-graduate courses to come, and into which we are plunging fearlessly, confidently and, so far, successfully. Self confidence, even though it may reach that point where carping critics may term it conceit, is a wonderful factor in the successful carrying out of great plans, whether they be those of the individual or those of the nation, which, after all, under the form of government which prevails in the United States, is but a group of individuals or a composite force.

## In and Around New York

### The New Broadway Tabernacle

Plans accepted for the exterior provide for a more notable church structure than any now existing in New York. Definite plans for the interior have been adopted in but a general way, many details yet remaining to

Taylor Chapel. It will be entered from Fifty-sixth Street and be used for prayer meetings and perhaps summer services. Directly above it will be the immense ten story tower. On the first floor of this will be the main Sunday school room, accommodating 600, with two

ity and Dr. Jefferson of Broadway Tabernacle, on The Church, a Unifier of Men, an Agency for Work and an Object of Affection. Another meeting called forth reminiscences of the early days in this portion of Bronx Borough. The former pastor, Rev. Ellsworth Bonfils, who also worked in the field several years before the church was organized, was principal speaker. Rev. H. M. Brown, by reason of his eight years of service in this church, is now dean of the Congregational pastors of Manhattan and the Bronx. A novel help for church work was exhibited at the anniversary in the shape of a wall map of the neighborhood, showing, after the plan of fire insurance maps, all the houses, together with the names of the resident families and, so far as possible, their church relation.

### A New Swedish Church

A council at New Rochelle, June 13, received to fellowship the Swedish Bethesda Church and assisted in the ordination of its pastor, Rev. G. A. Sauber. The church, which enrolls forty members, recently purchased from the German Lutherans the house of worship they formerly used.

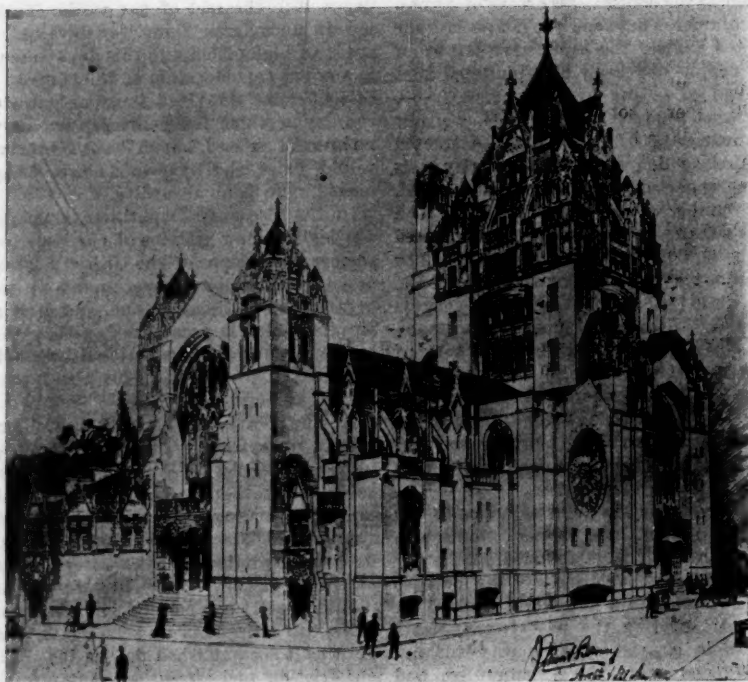
### Baptist Young People Celebrate

The Young People's Baptist Union of Brooklyn was started before the national organization of the same name and before Dr. Clark initiated the Christian Endeavor movement in Portland. Its new idea was the gathering of parties of earnest young persons from various churches, who upon a given evening once a month, or oftener, pay visits to one church and society, increasing the number of workers and worshipers, and bringing with them the zeal of the mass. Such work was done for several years before organization, but the twenty fifth anniversary of organized effort was celebrated last week, with an address by Dr. Henson. The work has been carried on every season. Thirty-six Baptist churches now engage in it, the societies having a membership of nearly 5,000.

### Summer Supplies

During June President Stryker of Hamilton College, Dr. Goss of Cincinnati and Rev. A. B. Penniman of Adams, Mass., preach at Tompkins Avenue. During July and August this church will hold union services with Central—July in Central's building, and August at Tompkins Avenue. The supplies include Presidents Stryker, Raymond of Wesleyan and Raymond of Union, Mr. Penniman and Dr. Herriek of Boston. Dr. Jefferson goes to Fitzwilliam Depot, N. H., as usual, and the Tabernacle preachers in Mendelssohn Hall will be President Stryker during July and Dr. G. F. Pentecost in August. C. N. A.

Better faithful than famous.—President Roosevelt.



The New Broadway Tabernacle

be acted upon. The style of the new church is to be French renaissance; its material, light brick with terra cotta trimmings. On its Broadway front the church will be comparatively low, though two towers about eighty feet high will prevent a dwarfed appearance. At the rear, however, will rise an immense tower, practically a ten-story building. This will be reached by elevators, making its many rooms available for parish purposes. The cost of building will be \$400,000. The main auditorium, at the corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, will seat about 1,500. A small chapel at the north end of the property will seat eighty. The main auditorium will be lighted by a great window in the Broadway front, by rose windows at the transepts and by eight clearstory windows. There will be no columns in the interior.

Under the main auditorium will be a lecture hall, seating 600, to be known as Pilgrim Hall. It will have a stage for concerts and other entertainments. Back of it will be a banqueting room seating 300. On the street level, back of the auditorium, it is proposed to locate

banks of class rooms ranging around three sides. These rooms will vary in size, accommodating from twelve to thirty scholars each. Above are rooms for women's work, club and assembly rooms, a floor for young men and their activities, another for administration purposes, the pastor's study, consultation rooms, apartments for the sexton, and space for a library and church museum. These interior arrangements, it will be understood, are not finally decided upon, details having yet to be fixed. Dr. Jefferson says that not all of the building will be completed at present, but the entire exterior structure will probably be erected, certain tower rooms being left unfinished for a time.

### A Decade in Christ Church

Christ Church, in Mt. Hope, N. Y., celebrated its tenth anniversary the week including June 13. Dr. J. M. Whiton, at whose suggestion the church was founded, preached the anniversary sermon. A fellowship meeting was addressed by Rev. W. H. Kephart of North Church, Rev. F. B. Makepeace of Trin-



## An Uncalendared Hero

A Fourth of July Story

By J. L. HARBOUR

It was the third of July, and the hot air quivered in the glaring sunshine of the almost treeless Western plain. There was not breeze enough to stir the leaves of the thin fringe of cottonwoods on the flat banks of the little river far off to the right of the dusty road, over which a covered wagon was moving slowly, drawn by a pair of dejected-looking horses. On the high front seat sat a girl of about eighteen years, with the reins hanging limply from her sunburned hands. A wide-brimmed straw hat with a faded ribbon around the crown partly shaded her flushed face from the sun, but no shade could bring comfort in that burning heat. The girl's old calico dress was dust-covered, and she frequently pushed back her hat and wiped her brow and face with a sleeve of her dress. Her face had a careworn look that one never likes to see on the faces of the young.

On a mattress in the back part of the wagon lay a tall, woefully thin man, who would have been handsome but for his extreme attenuation and the drawn look about the mouth, that sometimes quivered with the pain caused by the heat and the motion of the wagon. He was sick almost unto death, so sick that one could forgive the peevish, fretful tone of his wavering voice when he said:

"Getting hotter, isn't it, Jennie?"

"No, I guess not, father. It couldn't get much hotter or we would burst right into flames. You're feeling the heat a good deal."

"Terribly. Seems as if I would burn up, and I can hardly breathe."

The girl turned halfway around on the wagon seat and looked at him with compassion and sympathy in her face. Her heart ached for him.

"Don't you think we'd better camp until it gets cooler? There's a town a few miles on ahead. I think that we'd better crawl along until we can get to within a mile or so of the town and then make camp. I'm afraid that the horses will give out in this heat. Old Bally is fairly tottering now."

"I guess you'd better do as you say, Jennie. I hate to lose any time getting on out to the mountains, where I'm sure I'll be stronger right away. But we'd be in an awful fix if the horses should give out, so we'd better stop and rest them up a little. What town is it?"

"It must be Plainsville. They told me back in Sagetown that the next town I came to would be Plainsville. It don't seem to be so very much of a place, although I can see that it is a good deal bigger than Sagetown. I see a clump of trees a mile or more this side of the town. I'll drag along and camp there."

She reached the clump of trees in about an hour and drove into their scant shade. Then she unharnessed the horses and tethered them out on the thin, brown grass. Climbing into the wagon she threw out some blankets, which she spread in the double shade made by the trees and the wagon cover. Then she helped her father out. He sank down

wearily on the blankets, saying as he did so:

"It's a comfort to get out o' the wagon and to lie still. No, you needn't fan me, Jennie. Lie down here by me in the shade and take a nap. You were up so much waiting on me last night when I had that bothersome hemorrhage. Land! ain't it sizzling hot! I thought that I had seen the hottest weather I would see on this earth when I was a prisoner in that Southern prison in war times, but I do b'lieve that this is even hotter than it was down there in the South. Or maybe I feel it more because I am so weak now and I was such a big, strong man then. I think that I got this consumptive tendency while I was in the war them four years. Well, if I did I'd rather gone and got it and suffered all it's brought on me than to have stayed at home and shirked when my country needed me. And I didn't wait to be drafted into the service. I was the first man to volunteer in the county. How's the money holding out, Jennie?"

"O, there's some left, father."

She did not tell him how pitifully small was the sum left in the old leather wallet in her pocket. It would have added to his misery to have known that there was but a single dollar bill left in the wallet. He had been too ill to concern himself about their finances, and Jennie had kept silence.

"Is there enough so you could afford to go over to the town in the cool of the evening and get me a bottle of that cough syrup you bought at that drug store back in Valley Fork? It seemed to do me a lot of good."

"I'll go and get you a bottle right away. I shan't mind the heat. I couldn't get any hotter than I am now, anyhow."

She knew it would take all but twenty-five cents of her money for the cough medicine, but she did not care if the medicine helped her father. She had the brave spirit that had filled her father's heart when he had gone to the war in those old days and her mother had bade him God speed when her purse was empty and she did not know how she and her three little ones were to be fed while he was gone.

When Jennie came back from the town she said to her father:

"They are planning to have a big Fourth of July time in the town tomorrow. The Grand Army boys are getting it up. They have a big platform out back of the town and they are going to have a big parade. Grand Army posts are coming from all over the county and the governor of the state, who is a Grand Army man, is going to make a speech. They're fixing up some ground near the platform to represent a camp ground, and they are going to have a sham battle and a camp fire and do all sorts of things. I guess it will be a grand affair."

The eyes of the sick man sparkled. He raised himself up on his elbow, eager to hear more about the proposed celebration.

"I reckon it'll go off all right if the Grand Army boys have charge of it. They always do things up brown. My! wouldn't I like to be right in the thick of it! It'd stir up what little blood I've got left in me to see that battle and to hear the good old war music and war songs once more. I bet you they'll sing Tenting on the Old Camp Ground and Marching through Georgia and Rally 'round the Flag, Boys, and all the other dear old songs I've sung until I was hoarse. I want you should go over to that celebration, Jennie. I guess you've got a decent enough dress left in the trunk. You go; I'll get along all right here by myself."

"Why couldn't you go, too, father?"

He looked at her eagerly.

"O Jennie!" he said, "do you think I could?"

"Yes, I do. I know you can if you keep quiet here until tomorrow. You look better and you act stronger than you did three days ago, in spite of the heat. I bought three eggs in the town and a pint of milk and they'll nourish you up a good deal. We can drive over to where we can hear everything, and I guess that if I tell them that you are a Grand Army man yourself they'll let me drive the wagon up close enough to the stand for you to hear the speaking. I'll not go unless you go with me."

"I'll be as glad to go as a boy is to go to the circus. And I think, too, that I can stand it by resting quietly here until tomorrow."

It was much cooler when the morning of the Fourth came. A gentle breeze came up with the rising of the sun and there was the joyful certainty of a cool day. Silas Warne was as happy as a child and his daughter Jennie shared his pleasure. They had traveled so many weary miles with nothing to break the dull monotony of the trip, and Jennie hailed with delight anything that would give her father pleasure. She was up at break of day brushing and pressing his clothes and her own. They were shabby garments, but Jennie made them clean and neat. She was delighted when she found in a little box in the trunk an old G. A. R. badge belonging to her father. She fastened it to the lapel of his coat and showed it to him when he awoke.

"It'll come in mighty handy," he said.

"And I'll wear my old army cap that I have kept all these years. It's in the trunk, too. We'll be total strangers to everybody, so there'll be no one to criticize our clothes or to pay any attention to us. I feel three times as strong as I did yesterday. I knew I would if it got cool. Then that egg and the milk stren'thened me right up."

"I have saved one of the eggs for your breakfast, and there is a glass of the milk left."

"We'll get off early so as to get a good place where we can see and hear it all, won't we?"

"Yes, we'll be off in a couple of hours. It will be early even then."

Emigrant wagons were too common in those days for the one in which Jennie and her father rode to attract any attention, and little heed was paid to them as they drove into the town and out beyond it to the great stretch of barren plain where the celebration was to be held. A platform had been erected under the cottonwoods on the bank of the river. There was to be a barbecue and much feasting and general hilarity after the speech making in the afternoon.

Jennie drove the old wagon quite close to one side of the platform under a cottonwood and said to her father:

"It will be real shady and pleasant here and we will not be in the way. If any one says anything to me I will tell them that there is an old soldier in this wagon who is sick, and I guess we will not be told to drive farther away then."

But they were so little in the way that no one said anything to them. When it came time for the speaking to begin Jennie helped her father up to the front seat of the wagon and propped him up with pillows. He was a pathetic-looking figure as he sat there, the wreck of the great strong man he had once been. Jennie sat beside him. Some in the crowd cast glances of curiosity toward them and several of the old soldier boys stopped for a moment when passing the wagon and said:

"Hello, comrade! Enjoying the celebration?"

Three or four stopped for a few minutes' conversation, but most of them were too much engrossed with their own affairs to tarry long. They had their wives and children to look after, and there were so many of their old comrades to meet and to greet.

Silas Warne's dull eyes brightened and a flush came to his hollow cheeks when he heard the band playing the old war tunes and saw the flag for which he had fought floating in the breeze. He took off his old cap and waved it and shouted feebly when the band led the way in the procession that escorted the governor to the platform. He waved his hat and shouted again when the governor came forward to deliver the principal address of the day. It was an address that thrilled the heart of the old soldier propped up in the rickety old wagon. The governor had himself been a soldier boy and had led his men to the front in many a fiercely fought battle. There was cheer upon cheer when he spoke of the great heroes of the war—Grant and Sherman and Sheridan and the long list of honored names that the soldier boys loved. Then he said:

"But there is a still longer list of unknown names, of uncalendared heroes. I think with reverent affection of all the brave boys who had the spirit of the men I have named, the boys whose unknown deeds were the deeds of Spartan heroes and some of whom went to unknown graves. Some of them went back to their homes to take up the ordinary and commonplace duties of life, not asking nor thinking of any higher reward than the consciousness of duty done and of fidelity to their country in her time of need. I remember one noble-hearted and fearless fellow who twice saved my life at the

risk of his own. He was a ministering angel to the sick and wounded when the battle was done. He was the most unselfish of men, always ready to undertake any duty, no matter if it involved risking his life. He feared neither shot nor shell. He was one of the bravest and best men I ever knew, and yet he never rose above the ranks and the world knew nothing of his deeds of valor. When I hear songs sung to the known heroes, when I see the beautiful monuments that their grateful countrymen have erected in their honor, I am glad that such right and just tribute has been paid to their memory; but I think of those uncalendared heroes, and particularly of that man, Silas Warne, who had a hero's spirit and who did a hero's deeds, but of whom the world knows nothing. It has always been a source of great regret to me that he passed out of my sight at the close of the war and that I have never known what became of him. I would give much to take him by the hand again and to tell him how he often stimulated and helped me by his own quiet courage in those days. I wonder if Silas Warne is alive today and if so where he is, for"—

A girl's voice cried out clearly and joyfully:

"Here he is! Here, in this wagon!"

The crowd turned toward the old wagon and saw Jennie standing on the wagon seat paying no heed to her father's apparent efforts to have her sit down and keep still.

The governor walked to the edge of the platform and called out:

"Are you Silas Warne?"

"I am, just as sure as you are the man we used to call 'Fearless Phil' because you were not afraid of anything. How are you, Phil?"

The governor was down from the platform and by the side of the wagon in a moment, and the applause of the crowd was deafening when the two men clasped hands. In less than five minutes Silas Warne had been lifted from the old wagon and carried to the platform, where he was placed in the large easy chair that had been provided for the governor. The cheering was renewed when this was done, and Silas Warne was from that hour the hero of the day. And when the day was done the old soldier boys took the gayly caparisoned horses from the governor's carriage and themselves drew the governor and Silas Warne to the hotel in the town. And when Silas was in the clean, comfortable bed in the best room in the hotel they said to him:

"Now you'll stay right here until you are able to go on your way in the cars. Then we'll send you on your way in good shape in the drawing room car. Don't you worry any about anything. You and your daughter are the guests of this town and county just as long as you'll accept our hospitality. That's settled."

"And then he is to come on to my home and make me a long visit," said the governor. "I am going out to Colorado myself in a few weeks and I'll see that you get out there all right. I have seen men a good deal worse off than you are get well and strong out there in the bracing mountain air, and that's just what I think you will do, old boy."

And that was what he did.

## Christian News from Everywhere

The largest home department of the Sunday school is connected with the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York city, whose superintendent is Mr. W. W. Hall. It has over 1,000 members and seventy-five visitors.

One of the government officials in India heartily commends the way in which practical farming is being taught the boys whom the Marathi Mission saved from famine, and is now seeking to educate. The government of Bombay has made a grant to aid them in carrying on the work. At the exhibition recently held in Lucknow, Congregational mission schools took prizes in shoemaking, rag weaving, Oriental embroidery, carpentry and type casting, proving that conscientious work is being done in more than one direction.

The National Federation of Churches and Christian Workers shows a steady growth. There are state federations in New York, Ohio, Massachusetts and California and local organizations in twenty-four cities. In the recent six weeks' journey of the secretary, Rev. E. B. Sanford, at meetings attended by him, steps were taken looking toward or completing the organization of federations in Michigan, Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Minnesota, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Nebraska, Omaha and Iowa. The trip was taken in response to invitations, proving a widespread interest in the movement, and included numerous public meetings and consultations with the ministers and committees of the cities of the Central West.

Bishop Gjermund Hoyme, president of the United Lutheran Norwegian Church of America, died a fortnight ago. As a parliamentarian and ecclesiastical leader, he had no equal among the Scandinavians in the United States.

## Striking Utterances

This great discussion will not move an inch unless there is absolute candor on both sides.—*Prof. Marcus Dods, relative to the higher criticism controversy pending.*

I beg you all to remember that you were not created for darkness and death, but for continuous growth toward God and immortality. Live for truth, for righteousness, for love, for the brotherhood of man and the kingdom of God, and all that is best for you in this world will be given to you; and some time, somehow, you will see the Perfect Man as he is and be like him.—*Dr. A. H. Bradford, in a baccalaureate sermon at Johns Hopkins.*

Our nation is plunging forward into an unknown and perhaps unsuspected economic and political future, as our system of suns and stars and worlds is rushing toward unmeasured space. Material achievements that astound the intelligence, and mastery of forces that paralyze the imagination, are of everyday occurrence. What is to guide this headlong and stupendous movement? I answer that sound judgment whose highest type is common sense, that scholarly learning whose ripest fruit is wisdom, and that rounded character whose best manifestation is courageous conviction.—*President N. M. Butler of Columbia University.*

In no previous age has there been a greater tendency to glorify mental and material possessions. Men are dazzled by the brilliancy of scientific discoveries, by the vast accumulations of wealth. Never have they been more tempted to become absorbed in the pursuit of knowledge, power and wealth and to repeat the cry "these be thy gods." It is not so much an age of religious skepticism as of religious indifference. The churches are neglected, not because men have consciously lost religious faith, but because they are so engrossed with other things that they do not heed their religious obligations.—*President Seelye of Smith College.*



## Religion in England in the New Reign

A Forecast of the Probable Attitude of Edward VII.

By REV. J. D. JONES, BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND

Edward VII. has succeeded to an absolutely stable throne; for that stability he is debtor to his revered and saintly mother. It was a shaken and tottering throne Victoria succeeded to sixty-five years ago. The Georges had made the monarchy stink in the nostrils of the English people. Another George would have been like the proverbial "last straw"; the patience of England would have been exhausted and the monarchy would have been swept clean out of existence. But to William IV. succeeded Victoria, the "queenliest of women, the most womanly of queens." Throughout the sixty years of her reign she did her people lasting good; she was a very mother to them; she made their joys and sorrows her own; and from her high place set such an example of gracious, beautiful Christian living as won for her the veneration and enthusiastic devotion of all her subjects. And the result of Victoria's long reign and saintly life was that the feelings of English people towards the monarchy were changed from those of dislike and contempt to those of pride and ardent loyalty. Other European monarchs may hold their high position by a more or less uncertain tenure, but King Edward's throne is absolutely secure, for it is broad based upon the people's will.

Amongst all King Edward's subjects there are none more loyal than the members of the free churches, the modern representatives of the Pilgrims and the Ironsides of the long ago. But they are as far as ever their fathers were from subscribing to the doctrines of the divine right of kings and the passive obedience of the subject. For the very love and loyalty they bear the king they hold themselves at liberty to criticise his conduct and to protest against certain actions which seem to them to offend the best instincts of his people and to menace the best interests of his realm. They are anxious that the throne should be a fountain of pure and holy and uplifting influence, and that the king's example should always make for righteousness and godliness. And so they have not hesitated to criticise and denounce the king's action in starting that unfortunate "brew" at Burton, and so seeming to lend his patronage to the drink traffic, which is the prime source of England's poverty and crime. And they have not hesitated to express their sorrow that the king by his attendance at a Sunday afternoon concert should encourage the growing tendency towards Sabbath neglect and desecration, which is doing so much to injure the religious life of England. And they have not hesitated to condemn in unqualified terms the king's patronage of the race course, by which he gives a fictitious respectability to a sport which more than any other is accountable for the spread of that passion for gambling which is eating like a cancer into the very vitals of the English people.

Free churchmen are anxious to see the king's great influence cast against those

vices which are sapping the strength of his people; they long to see him become himself a leader in the attack upon all the "vested interests" of wickedness. Of course it is idle to pretend that King Edward is a religious man as Queen Victoria was a religious woman. Still those who know him best agree that he is a man of kindly spirit and generous instincts, and free churchmen are only too glad to believe that these actions of his which have caused grief and pain to the best men and women in his realm are the result of "want of thought" rather than "want of heart," and they cherish the hope that King Edward may yet be numbered amongst the allies of those who labor for the promotion of sobriety, purity, righteousness and religion amongst the people of England.

Passing now from religion to ecclesiastics, it is safe to say that King Edward's vast influence will all tell in the direction of fair play and peace. It is perhaps difficult for an American to appreciate the state of ecclesiastical affairs in England, and it is impossible in a sentence or two to give an intelligible account of it. But roughly this is the state of the case. There is going on here a twofold conflict. First of all there is the conflict between the established church and the free churches, the established church fighting to maintain her position of favoritism and privilege and the free churches fighting to gain for England that absolute religious equality which America already enjoys. And then, secondly, there is proceeding within the boundaries of the established church itself a kind of internecine conflict, high churchmen, evangelical churchmen and broad churchmen (the last named a dwindling remnant) all contending for the mastery.

Now, the monarch of the British realms, whatever be his character, whether he be a religious man or no, yields enormous ecclesiastical influence, and in King Edward's hands that influence will be used to allay and moderate strife. He is a supremely tactful man, and if Dame Rumor—that lying jade—ever tells the truth, then his resource has on more than one occasion allayed friction in high political quarters which threatened serious consequences. That same tactfulness will mark his dealings in the troubled world of ecclesiastical politics.

As supreme governor of the English Church he will hold the balance evenly between the various parties in the establishment. It is perhaps too much to assign the recent excellent appointments to bishoprics to the king's initiative, for in these matters he acts on the advice of his ministers; but at any rate they are made with his approval, and the selection of the leading high churchman, in the person of Canon Gore, for the bishopric of Worcester, and of Dr. Moule, the leading evangelical churchman, for the bishopric of Durham, may be taken as indicating the impartial way in which the king means to dispense his ecclesiastical patronage.

In the conflict between state churchmen and free churchmen the king cannot interfere directly. He belongs by law to the state church, and however much he might wish it he has not the power to put the free church minister on the same level with the state church clergyman. Free churchmen number more than half the population of England, and amongst free church ministers there are men as eminent for learning and piety as the most eminent clergymen of the establishment, but no free churchman will take the smallest part in the forthcoming coronation ceremony. The king is not even allowed to have one solitary free churchman amongst the numerous chaplains who are appointed to take charge of his religious interests. Directly and officially, in a word, the king cannot recognize free churchmen at all.

But again—if past actions be any guarantee of future conduct—the king will use his great influence wherever he can do so to secure honorable recognition of the claims and services of the free churches. He appreciates the part free churchmen play in the nation's life, and as king, not of a section of the people, but of the whole people, he insists that due respect and honor should be paid to them. Perhaps this point can best be illustrated by an incident in comparatively recent history. At the great jubilee celebration of 1897, which culminated in the open-air service in front of St. Paul's, in the arrangements for the service, which had been made by the clergy and the great officers of the queen's household, free churchmen had been totally and absolutely ignored. Not only was no one invited to take part in the service; no one was invited even to attend it. This came to the ears of the king (who was then Prince of Wales) and he insisted upon it that representatives of all the free churches should be invited to that great ceremony and treated with all courtesy and respect. The result of the king's interference was that in the pictures of that historic scene the honored representatives of the free churches may be seen seated in close proximity to the dignitaries of the established church.

That one action may be taken as an index of the king's temper. He understands the position free churchmen hold in the country; he realizes that they embrace, at any rate, half his people. Several of their leaders, as, for instance, Dr. Guinness Rogers, he knows personally and admires, and all his influence will tend towards equality and the removal of those injustices which have rankled in the breasts of free churchmen for generations.

We seem—in connection with the reactionary education bill brought in by the present government—to be on the verge of the bitterest ecclesiastical controversy England has known for many years. It is an impudent attempt to put back the hands of the clock, to curtail the partial liberty free churchmen already enjoy and to rivet the yoke of the

establishment still more tightly upon the necks of English people. Free churchmen are to be taxed in order to hasten their own extinction. Unless the bill be withdrawn it is safe to prophesy that there is ahead of us a time of fierce and angry strife the like of which few of

us can remember. The king is credited with having done his very best to bring the unhappy South African war to a close and by that action he put civilization in his debt. He will be rendering an almost equal service if he uses his influence to secure the withdrawal of this iniquitous

bill, whose only effect will be not to advance education, but to gender strife and to put back for years that movement towards "godly concord" which had in it the promise of happier days for our ecclesiastically rent and divided country.

## Horace Bushnell's Re-appraisal

Connecticut's Love for its Famous Son Revealed in the Notable Celebration in Hartford Last Week

By G. P. M.

It was especially fitting that Horace Bushnell's native state should be the one to commemorate the centenary of his birth most elaborately, and that the celebration should be devised and carried out by the General Association of the Congregational churches of Connecticut assembled for its one hundred and ninety-third meeting.

It would be difficult to praise too highly the exercises in the Park Church, Hartford, June 17, 18. The edifice is one associated with Bushnell's occasional later ministry if not with his pastorate. The memorial tablet, permanently fastened in the wall and bearing his likeness in stone, was lavishly adorned with flowers sent by the city's park department—an incident showing that his valuable service to the city in leading it to perfect Bushnell Park is not forgotten. Numerous portraits and a recently re-discovered marble bust of the man had been brought into the church to form a collection which could be gazed upon while his deeds and words were being recited anew and re-appraised.

At all the sessions Dr. Bushnell's daughters were present, and his venerable widow also was present part of the time, receiving the homage due one so aged and so intimately associated with a prophet, and also due because of her own rare character. Beautifully courteous were the communications of mutual regard and respect which passed between the association on the one hand and the widows of Drs. Bushnell and N. J. Burton on the other, the association first in formal resolutions expressing its reverence and the ladies in turn expressing their gratitude.

The presence of Rev. Amos S. Chesebrough of New Hartford, Ct., ordained in 1841, and now the nestor of the Congregational clergy of the state in point of age, made the occasion memorable, because his marvelous vigor of mind enabled him to prepare reminiscences of the controversy arising over Bushnell's variations from orthodoxy, which were not only very valuable in their statements of fact, but also singularly illuminating in their revelation of the temper of the now distant conflict and of the appeal which Bushnell made to at least one open-visioned and brave spirited young clergyman. To have seen and heard so important an actor in the historic controversy as the "C. C." whose letters to the *Religious Herald* of Hartford exposed the grotesque contradictions of the critics of Bushnell and stoutly defended the legitimacy of his standing in the ministry, was a rare privilege.

Then, too, it was most fortunate that men so finely attuned to the task of appreciation and art of reminiscence as Rev. Drs. T. T. Munger, Joseph H. Twichell and Edwin P. Parker and Mr. C. H. Clark of the *Hartford Courant* were at hand to set forth to those who heard and to the larger audience which will read their addresses (the association will publish an official account of the meeting), not only those interpretations of Bushnell's character and his message which they were qualified to give, but also to contribute inestimably precious reminiscences of walks and talks with him, of hours spent in the virgin forests of the Adirondacks and in the study of the Hartford home, when and where he had shown them his beauty of soul. If

Drs. Twichell and Parker were fortunate in beginning their long ministries in Hartford in days when Dr. Bushnell was to be had as a friend, it may as truly be said that he was fortunate also in having revealed himself so fully and intimately to men so competent to appreciate him and to describe him to this and to coming generations.

In the expositions of Bushnell's book, *Christian Nurture*—from the standpoint of doctrine and of method, made by two of the younger clergymen of the state, Messrs. McKinley and Mutch, and as well in the speeches of Messrs. Miles of Brattleboro, Greene of Middletown, Ct. Reinhold of Holyoke, Mass., and Goodwin of Pawtucket, R. I., made at the collation—the modernity of Bushnell was demonstrated, and also his grip upon young men in the ministry today, if they will but study him and his teachings.

The paper by Prof. Williston Walker of Yale Seminar, on Bushnell as a Religious Leader was, like all of his work, thorough, lucid and convincing, and was interesting for other than personal or intrinsic reasons because it was the verdict of the Yale of today on the man whom the Yale of Prof. N. W. Taylor's time suspected and attacked.

The posthumous work by Dr. Bushnell, read by Rev. E. P. Parker, D. D., fittingly closed the session. It was an impressive moment. Inspiration by the Holy Spirit is its title; and how exceedingly valuable the book would have been had Dr. Bushnell been able to develop the scheme he had outlined was clear from the exposition of one or two of the main lines of argument which he alone had strength to perfect. When read in the forthcoming collection of Dr. Bushnell's posthumous works it will be found to reflect as clearly as the works of his we now have how firmly he held to his theory of language as conditioning all thought, and how strenuously he insisted that in all considerations of the problems of the trinity and of inspiration there must be absence of literalistic interpretation. The handling of the doctrine of the incarnation will be found to be bold; the dealing with the Spirit as the Paraclete or "Inductor," as he preferred to call him, is keen in its differentiation between early and present conditions of manifestation. One of the later dicta, not elaborated, was this, "There is no infallible inspiration." The treatise as it stands will be suggestive rather than conclusive, and it will be found to be especially strong in its development of the idea of man's inspirability, man's capacity for inspiration being, in Dr. Bushnell's opinion, the crown of his nature.

Of course much that was said had been said before, either by the speakers themselves on other occasions or by earlier and well-known critics of Bushnell, and so to a degree was trite for many present. The value of the meeting was more in the net impression conveyed by personal friends of Bushnell as to his singular beauty of soul, his insight which made him ahead of his time, his serene confidence in God and in himself which kept him untroubled when his friends were troubled for him, and the triumph of his mind and spirit over physical conditions which would have incapacitated or depressed a lesser spirit.

Professor Walker dwelt truly on his originality and independence of thought, owing little to other thinkers and much to his own divination, and he credited him with having made easier and less disturbing for many "the transition from the older to the newer conceptions of Christian faith." Dr. Munger gave as the secret of Bushnell's power his invariable recourse to nature and his natural method for getting at truth. "The natural thing, the natural fact, was the basis of his life work," he said. Rev. Mr. Chesebrough explained Bushnell's power by his reliance on experience rather than on logic for his formulation of doctrine. Dr. Parker emphasized the capacity of the man for the prophetic function, his inspirability, to quote Bushnell's own phrase, and this because of the truthfulness of his moral nature, because of an intellect strong in imagination and a temperament optimistic and hopeful, because his body was under control, because prenatally set apart for prophecy, because the child of Christian nurture, and because his richest religious experience came to him by inspiration—through the heart and not through the reason. Mr. Twichell said that the thing above all others which Dr. Bushnell seemed to him to stand for was truth, "an omnipresent veracity, being the reigning law of his mind and heart"—an opinion once confirmed by Bushnell's own analysis of himself.

Horace Bushnell, Theodore Woolsey, Leonard Bacon, Noah Porter, N. J. Burton, George Leon Walker—it is a striking galaxy of stars of magnitude which the Congregationalist heaven in Connecticut had during the last century, and their influence on the generation of Congregationalists now in its prime and on the one coming on the field is patent. The association in its effort to adequately honor Bushnell did itself and the denomination at large honor by the rare altitude of thought and style which the participants touched.

## The Board Loses a Valued Servant

Rev. Willis C. Dewey, D. D., just returned from Turkey, died in New York on the evening of June 16, five days after a severe surgical operation, performed with the hope that his life might thereby be saved. Dr. and Mrs. Dewey have been missionaries of the American Board at Mardin, in northern Mesopotamia, since their appointment in 1877. Dr. Dewey was a man of marked executive ability, an unusually well-informed Arabic scholar, always exerting a rare personal influence over the students in the mission schools at Mardin.

Few men trained for the ministry possess a systematic business qualification equal to that exercised by Dr. Dewey in his missionary life and work. He was born in Canton, Ill., Dec. 20, 1847, and graduated from Beloit College in 1873, and from Chicago Seminary in 1877. He was ordained as foreign missionary at Toulon, Ill., the same year, he and Mrs. Dewey going at once to Mardin, in the Eastern Turkey Mission, under the American Board. He will be greatly missed by the mission and his associates, as well as by a large number of native Christians. Mrs. Dewey and a daughter survive him.

The capacity for religion is a talent, the highest talent we have.—Horace Bushnell.



## In and Around Chicago

### A New Apologetic Needed

Last Monday morning the ministers of the various denominations gave up their regular gatherings to accept the invitation of the University of Chicago to be its guests for the day. The question discussed at the morning meeting was, *Do We Need a New Apologetic?* Affirmative answer was given in four papers from the point of view of Science, Biblical Criticism, Practical Theology and Philosophy. The papers were presented by Prof. J. M. Coulter, head of the botanical department of the Chicago University, Prof. M. S. Terry of Northwestern University, Rev. W. P. Merrill, pastor of Sixth Presbyterian Church, and Prof. W. D. Mackenzie of Chicago Theological Seminary. Professor Coulter said that the reason why so many scientific men are indifferent to Christianity as represented by the church is because of its crude ideas in reference to God and its rejection of well-established scientific principles. The details of scientific thought conflict with many demands of Christianity. Science recognizes the limitation of the individual, but insists that the mind shall always be in a receptive attitude toward what may prove to be new truth. All anthropomorphic notions of God must be given up. The Jehovah of the Old Testament is simply a deified man, a tribal god, one among many divinities. The ideas formed of him are connected with a belief that the earth is the center of the solar system and is flat. There must be a changed attitude with regard to prayer, and the belief given up that God ever sends plagues as an expression of his anger. It will no longer answer to look upon God as transcendent since science proves that he is immanent. Yet between the conclusions of science and the religion of Christ the professor thinks there need be no contests if only theologians will accept the conclusions of scientists and cease to hold their opinions dogmatically.

Professor Terry in accepting those conclusions of the higher criticism which have been established beyond a doubt is convinced that an apologetic is needed which shall recognize and adopt these conclusions. Admitting the documentary theory as to the composition of the Hexateuch, that there are two Isaiahs, that the book of Daniel belongs to the second century before Christ and that in the New Testament the author of the book of Hebrews has used many quotations from the Old Testament in a way which their original connection does not justify, he still insists that the moral and spiritual lessons of the Scriptures remain unchanged, and always will. But in view of the discoveries of critical scholarship it is time that an apologetic should be brought forward which will recognize and make use of these discoveries. An apologetic like that which Bishop Butler provided for his generation is imperatively needed.

Mr. Merrill, from the standpoint of a pastor who sees the difficulties of the present situation and who is sure that evangelization is the real object of the church, pleads for an apologetic which shall make the church essential to people with whose lives little fault can be found, but whose interest in the church and its work is slight. We want an apologetic which shall make the meaning of salvation so definite and clear that when a minister is asked by a hearer what he means by salvation he shall be able to tell him—an apologetic which shall show that connection with the church and work in and through it is the great opportunity of one's life, and that the church's through its response to the social wants of the time is of supreme importance in society.

In speaking of the demands which philosophy is making for a new apologetic, Professor Mackenzie emphasized the fact recognized by Heraclitus that "all things change," or are in a perpetual flow. The positions of Spencer, Balfour, Ritschl and Kidd call for consid-

eration. The claims of Christianity must be harmonized with the doctrine of evolution and with whatever other doctrines science has proved to be true. Yet no philosophy is to be presented as final, but as simply meeting the requirements of the age, with the certainty that subsequent ages will demand new statements, even if the same truths are accepted. The idealism of Oxford and Harvard calls for a different apologetic from that demanded by the philosophy which prevailed in England from the time of Locke to the time of Spencer.

### The Convocation

This was one of the most important in the history of the university. There were no such announcements of large gifts as had been anticipated, although it was reported that Mr. Rockefeller had furnished during the year \$1,000,000 for endowment and \$250,000 toward current expenses, and that gifts from other sources aggregated \$762,000. Nor was there any allusion to the union of the Armour Institute with the university. But President Harper said that arrangements had been made to provide courses in technology for such as desire them.

The advance of the year has been in securing new buildings and in affiliating the Manual Training School and the South Side Academy with the School of Education, and providing buildings for these schools on a quadrangle of their own. The names of the faculty of the new Law School were also announced, and assurances given that a building for it and another for the Divinity School will be at once erected. The convocation address by President Pritchett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was upon *The Service of Science to the University and the Response of the University to that Service*. The Phi Beta Kappa address by Charles Francis Adams on the question, *Should Cromwell Have a Statue?* was only a text to a discussion of the changes in opinion and in one's estimate of men brought about by the lapse of years. The change in the feeling in England towards Cromwell should lead us, he thinks, to plan for a statue for General Lee in Washington.

### The First Church

After the lapse of a sufficient time for experiment Dr. Bartlett and the members of the First Church feel that its future is no longer a matter of doubt. The work has become aggressive, with large congregations morning and evening. The Men's League, organized at the beginning of the year, now numbers seventy, and is steadily increasing. The young women of the church have recently formed an organization called the Pastor's Assistants. Each member will do whatever she is asked to do along such lines of work as are open to young women. Dr. Bartlett has arranged a new cathedral service in the key of F, which has been practiced by the large choir under the direction of Prof. H. A. Smith. It is a beautiful and worshipful service, and promises to be as attractive and as helpful as the service used in the winter. The choir will be aided by an orchestra and a second organ so that fine antiphonal effects may be secured. The service is not liturgical, does not imitate the services either of Episcopalians or of Catholics, but makes wise use of music to add to the interest of an ordinary evening service, of which the sermon is still the central feature. Dr. Bartlett will leave for a vacation of two months at the end of June. Professor Chamberlain will supply the pulpit the first two Sundays in July.

### Pooling Church Debts

The Methodists are discussing a proposition to pay the debts on all their churches in and about Chicago by Oct. 1. It will take about \$260,000. The plan is to raise all that is possible in the congregations burdened with debt, and then to supply the deficiency out of funds fur-

nished by wealthier congregations and individual givers. FRANKLIN.

## Our Readers' Forum

### Who Should Enter the Ministry

Does not the editorial on this subject in *The Congregationalist* May 17 convey a wrong impression? Who is to judge whether a man has "exceptional literary, intellectual and oratorical powers"? Your editorial leads one to think that such a man fits himself to occupy the pulpit that commands the large audience and prominent position. You seem to put him in one class and in the other you place the men "who will dedicate themselves to obscure and poorly rewarding fields."

Right here is one of the criticisms to be passed on the ministry today. Our church work lags. There is but slight increase in membership. Is not this to be expected as long as there is not genuine consecration on the part of young men entering the ministry? Has the young man of "exceptional literary, intellectual and oratorical powers, the spiritual equipment being presupposed," any right to enter the ministry unless he is willing to dedicate himself to "obscure and unrewarding fields," "to occupy the remote and unattractive parish," "to work all his life in a decaying hill town or on the frontier?"

There is an element of romance and the charm of novelty in contemplating the foreign mission field, though I am sure our missionaries are not led into the work by such superficial attractions. But does it not take more self-abnegation to give one's self to the humdrum, commonplace life of a frontier community? Is it anything less than this that we ought to expect from our young men, all of them, who desire to enter the Christian ministry? It makes a young minister thoughtful to read what Superintendent Kingsbury said in a recent *Home Missionary* of the young men who write to him inquiring for "openings." In the theological seminary one meets young men occasionally who say they will not go to a parish for less than one thousand dollars. They hold themselves at a price. "Then said Jesus unto his disciples, If any man would come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me." Portland, Mich. W. E. STEVENS.

### Why Fewer Ministers

The article by Mr. Speer in your issue of the 31st May, on *Why Fewer Candidates for the Ministry?* is an excellent one, but makes no reference to one very evident cause. For the past two or three years writers in leading religious periodicals have been endeavoring to prove, by that by which "anything can be proved"—namely, statistics—that "there are too many ministers." They have doubtless proved it to their own satisfaction, and I fear they have convinced young men who have been looking forward to the ministry that there is no need of their services. They have said, virtually, "There are too many in our house already." Now there is surprise expressed that more are not coming in to the ministerial house. To my own mind the case is not proved. Not long ago the state superintendent of our home missionary work informed me that he could place ten men in the state, if he had them. A recent editorial in *The Congregationalist* spoke of two widely diverse fields of service within the bounds of the ministry. For the man with a talent for literature or a talent for sacrifice there is yet room in the ministry.

Trenton, Neb., June 12. A. G. AXTELL

Two fellowships of \$400 each have been established by the College Settlements Association. Applications with adequate personal data should be sent before July 15 to Mrs. Herbert Parsons, 112 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York city.

## The Home and Its Outlook

### Blind Children

Laughing, the blind boys  
Run round their college lawn,  
Playing such games of buff  
Over its dappled grass.

See the blind frolicsome  
Girls in blue pinafores,  
Turning their skipping-ropes.

How full and rich a world  
Theirs to inhabit is,  
Sweet scent of grass and bloom,  
Playmates' glad symphony,  
Cool touch of western wind,  
Sunshine's divine caress.

How should they know or feel  
They are in darkness?

But—O the miracle!  
If a Redeemer came,  
Laid fingers on their eyes—  
One touch and what a world  
New-born in loveliness!

Spaces of green and sky,  
Hulls of white cloud adrift,  
Ivy-grown college walls,  
Shining loved faces.

What a dark world—who knows?—  
Ours to inhabit is!  
One touch, and what a strange  
Glory might burst on us,  
What a hid universe!

Do we sport carelessly,  
Blindly upon the verge  
Of an Apocalypse?

—I. Zangwill.

### One of Thirteen\*

BY FRANCES J. DELANO

#### CHAPTER II. SOME GOOD NEWS

After the children had gone to school quiet settled down over the State farm. Millie, followed by the dogs, wandered about disconsolately for a while and then got her doll and sat down by her mother in the sitting room. Aunt Patience and Aunt Sallie went into the L, as the family called the tiny, weather-beaten house which was the original home of the State family, and which looked, as Polly declared, like a little old shriveled-up mother standing behind her stalwart young daughter. Aunt Patience and Aunt Sallie had kept right along living there after the new house was built, though of late they had taken most of their meals with their brother's family. Mr. State had an errand in the village, Richard and Joseph were at work on the farm, Julia was teaching in the little district school half a mile up the road, and Ethel, an ambitious young writer, was busy in her own corner of the sitting room.

It was a pleasant room where this little remnant of the family was gathered—perfectly square and so large that a new carpet under the present condition of the State finances was entirely out of the question. There was a large fireplace on the east side, and long windows reaching to the floor on the west and south. The room was furnished with mahogany furniture which Mr. State's great grandfather brought over from England in the days when furniture was not made in America. It was somewhat the worse for wear, but it fitted the great room and

harmonized with the faded carpet and old-fashioned paper. The girls had added little home touches here and there, which, with the fire and the sunshine and the three happy faces, made a picture worth looking at.

Ethel, who was sensitive to harmonious surroundings, felt the charm of it as she sat by the old secretary writing. Every now and then she paused a moment to enjoy it. The leisurely tick-tick of the great clock in the corner, the little mother's contented face, and Millie sitting close by with bent figure and little lips protruding, absorbed in doll's dressmaking—it was a familiar home scene, but one that Ethel never tired of.

"Mother," she exclaimed after a while, "I'm glad you always take that chair by the window. I should feel lost if you should take a notion to sit somewhere else, little mother. There isn't another girl in town," Ethel went on, "except of course Polly and Julia and Millie and the twins, who has such a dear little mother."

"And there isn't another mother who has such a foolish little daughter," responded Mrs. State, smiling affectionately up at Ethel. "Have you finished your story?"

"No, I'm too tired. I'm going for a walk, but I begrudge every minute that I'm away; it's so lovely and quiet here with just you and Millie."

"Here comes father," cried Millie, running to the window. "He has a letter; he's waving it."

"A letter for you, Ethel," said Mr. State, coming into the room a minute later. "Where's Joseph, mother? Did he go down into the lower lot? I didn't see him in the east pasture as I drove by."

"I don't know, father," replied Mrs. State; "he and Richard are on the farm somewhere, I suppose. Who's your letter from, Ethel?"

"Some of her editors, I guess," said Mr. State, glancing admiringly at Ethel's flushed face.

"Yes, mother," she said; "it's from the *Signal*. If you don't mind, mother, I guess I'll go out now while it is pleasant."

"May I go?" asked Millie, eagerly.

"Not today, dear," said Ethel. "I shan't be back until most tea time and Polly'll be home in half an hour. You'll want to be here then. Good-by, child." Here Ethel stooped and kissed her mother and started for her wraps.

Ethel was a tall, graceful girl of the type that matures slowly. She was twenty-one, but far less self-reliant than Polly, who was only sixteen. Her delicately-poised nature found its happiest environment in home and the quiet of woods and fields. A favorite resort was an old road which led through fields into a clearing and then deep into the woods to a deserted farmhouse.

It was one of those March days which suggest the spring. The soft air, the quiet light, the great bare trees standing out against the pale sky, the song of the meadow larks floating up from the surrounding fields, all seemed to tell of

change. Ethel felt that even the rocks and walls were conscious of the precious secret.

As she stepped from the clearing into the woods she felt as men do sometimes when they go from the tumult of a busy city street into the solemn stillness of a great church. Shadows were deep beneath the trees, and the only sound was a quiet breathing high up among the branches. It was a long way through the deep woods, but to Ethel it seemed not more than a moment before she stood in front of the old house. The first thing she did was to take her letter out of her belt and glance through it.

"Miss Ethel Rosina State, Hoptown.

Dear Madam:—I have the pleasure of informing you that your MS., entitled *At the Bend of the Road*, has been accepted for use in our columns and will appear later.

Yours very truly,

THE EDITORS."

Ethel's heart gave a joyous leap. "It's just good enough to be true," she said to herself. "I wonder how much they'll pay me! I've never had anything accepted by such a really good literary paper as the *Signal*. Won't they all be glad at home, father and mother and Polly and everybody?"

As Ethel pictured to herself the various ways in which the members of the family would take her bit of good news, her eyes rested on the poor little blackened remnant of a home. The roof was partly caved in, the door was gone, the windows were openings for bats and owls, and the forest trees had crept up as if to shield it from the gaze of man. She couldn't help comparing the desolate scene with her own happy home, echoing that very minute probably with the songs of the twins and Polly's merry laugh. The mere thought of such a home being left desolate and the dear ones scattered made her shudder.

The shadows were gathering fast around her now, and two or three rosy clouds floating high above her head told her the sun had set. The lowing of cattle far away on some farm reminded her that it was supper time. She had just made up her mind to start for home when she heard a sound in the distance that made her lift her head like a startled deer. The noise increased, and presently Ethel made out the sound of footsteps. It was a lonely place to meet a stranger, possibly a tramp, and Ethel's heart beat fast. She did not run or even attempt to hide, but sat perfectly still with frightened eyes fixed on the opening in the road. She was so alarmed that she could not see clearly when at length the tramp was in full view. He walked rapidly, and would soon have disappeared down the road if Ethel had not made a sudden exclamation. Then he stopped short and swung around, facing Ethel. It was her brother Joe.

"Well, I declare!" was his surprised ejaculation.

"O," gasped Ethel, "how you frightened me! I thought you were a roaring lion or a tramp or something. What makes you rush through the woods like this? I expected to be devoured."

Joe laughed. "I'm not in the habit of crawling through the woods, especially

\* Copyright, 1902, Cong. S. S. and Pub. Society.



when it's most supper time," he remarked, throwing himself upon the door stone beside Ethel. "But I'd like to know what you're doing here. Seems to me you've picked out rather a lonesome place to sit and meditate. You haven't a ghost for a lover, have you?"

"Don't be silly, Joe. Where have you been? Father was inquiring for you as I left the house."

Joe shrugged his shoulders. "I worked in the east pasture until half-past three, then I had to skin off and see about a baseball team. We're going to have a first-class ball match, Ethel. Think you can leave your love stories long enough to see your brother do some pretty fine pitching?"

Ethel looked sober. "Why didn't you tell father you were going, Joe, or else wait until evening—not 'skin off,' as you call it?"

"You'd better not preach," remarked Joe, trying to be very solemn. "Your brother is going to skin off some fine day for good. Come, it's time we were home. Don't you want any supper?"

"O Joe," exclaimed Ethel, rising to her feet, "what makes you talk like that! You don't really mean that you think of leaving home?"

Joe looked sideways at Ethel. "Good deal of distress in that voice of yours," he said.

"But, Joe, there's no place in the world so dear to us all as our home, and surely there's no spot more beautiful."

"O, well, you're a girl—excuse me—a young lady. A man can't be expected to hang round and live on beauty. What's that?" and Joe pointed to the letter which Ethel still held in her hand.

Ethel handed it to him, but as it was too dark to read it there in the woods, Ethel repeated it to him.

"Hurrah!" he shouted, swinging his cap over his head. "You're on the high road now to fortune, sure, for the *Signal* is a fine paying magazine. How long is it since you commenced to write?"

"Two years."

"And this is the first thing that has ever been accepted?"

"Yes, by any paper that pays at all well."

"Jupiter! but you've got perseverance!"

"O Joe! do you suppose the time will ever come when I'll have to give it up?" The question was almost an appeal.

"Of course not," said Joe, decidedly. "Why should there?"

Ethel smiled at Joe's simplicity. "I'm twenty-one," she said; "old enough to support myself. It isn't right for me to expect father to support me. I've been thinking for some time that if I didn't get an income soon I would just have to do something else. But this note changes everything."

Joe smiled. "Your going off to earn your living would be about as sensible a proceeding as rooting up one of these lady ferns and planting it in a city street. Hello!" he exclaimed as they emerged from the woods in sight of home, "guess it's later than we thought. They're through supper; no lights in the kitchen."

"O!" exclaimed Ethel, in an eager voice, "they'll all be together in the sitting room and it'll be a lovely time to tell them the good news. How little moth-

er's eyes'll shine, and how pleased father'll be, and Polly and all! It's queer, but I couldn't look at the letter until I got off in the woods alone."

When they reached the kitchen door, Joe took hold of Ethel's sleeve. "Wait a minute and let's look through the window just for fun and see what they're all doing."

Ethel smiled. "No need to look through the window," she said; "I can shut my eyes and tell you. Mother'll be sitting on the right side of the fire knitting; Julia'll be opposite, and Polly on the floor with Millie's head in her lap, Jack beside her teasing her to show him about his arithmetic; father and Richard'll be on this side of the center table reading the paper, and the twins on the other studying their home lessons. If Aunt Sallie and Aunt Patience are there, Aunt Sallie'll be close by the fire admiring Polly and Aunt Patience will be near her looking daggers at Polly if she laughs."

"You've hit it to a T," whispered Joe, as he stepped up and gazed upon the family group. "Aunt Patience and Aunt Sallie are there, too. Wonder what they think has become of us!"

"They won't have a chance to think much longer. Come on, Joe," and Ethel turned from the window and ran up the steps followed by Joe.

"Where have you been, children?" asked Mrs. State.

"We've been in search of good news, mother," exclaimed Joe, "and found it, too. Just hand me a pedestal, will you, somebody? This'll do," he cried, as his eyes fell upon a hassock, and in a moment he had snatched up Ethel as if she had been a potted plant and stood her, flushed and laughing, on the hassock. "Now is your chance to bring down the house," he said, making her a fine dancing school bow.

"I don't feel in any need of a pedestal, thank you," said Ethel, as she stepped down and took her letter out. "It's nothing but an acceptance, mother," she explained, "so don't anticipate too much. It's from the *Signal*."

Ethel had no chance to go on for the whole family broke into exclamations of delight. They all knew how hard she had tried to get a foothold and what it meant to get anything accepted by the *Signal*. Mr. State got up and took Ethel's face in his hands and kissed her. Polly, feeling that the occasion demanded something unusual, snatched the person nearest to her, which happened to be portly Aunt Patience, and started off on a waltz; of course Jack had to follow suit, so he took Aunt Sallie, and Joe brought up the rear with his mother. "Eight hands round," shouted Polly all at once, and before Ethel knew what was happening, Joe and Jack, Polly and Millie, and the twins, together with Mrs. State and Aunt Sallie, had formed a circle and were singing:

Ethel, sweet Ethel, the idol of my heart!  
Ethel, sweet Ethel, from you I'll never part!

Ethel broke through the circle after a while, rushed to a little old organ across the room and started "Home, sweet home," which the whole family joined in singing. It had to be sung three times over to please Mr. State, and then Ethel and Joe went to their supper.

(To be continued.)

## Closet and Altar

REVERSAL OF HUMAN JUDGMENTS

*Behold there are last that shall be first and first that shall be last.*

The robber and murderer may not have sinned against so much light in robbing and murdering as I, in fretting or losing my temper, and so his crime may be less guilty than my sin.—*Gail Hamilton.*

So may the scrutiny of the last day, by discovering the irrelevant material in men's goodness, reduce to a shadow much exalted earthly character. . . . On the other hand, the same day may show where, though the setting of gifts is less, the substance is more. If there will be reversal of human judgment for evil, there will be reversal of it for good too. The solid work which has gone on in secret, under common exteriors, will then spring into light and come out in a glorious aspect. Do we not meet with surprises of this sort here, which look like auguries of a greater surprise in the next world, a surprise on a vast scale?—*J. B. Mozley.*

A Christian is what he is between God and his own soul.—*John Mason.*

Haply yon wretch, so famous for his falls,  
Got them beneath some devil defended walls  
Of some high virtue he had vowed to win;  
And that which you and I  
Call his besetting sin  
Is but the fume of his peculiar fire  
Of inmost contrary desire,  
And means wild willingness for her to die,  
Dash'd with despondence of her favor sweet;  
He, fiercer fighting in his worst defeat  
Than I or you  
Did ever fight in our best victory.

Leave all human injustices to the Lord, for God is the judge, but as to yourself, be diligent in loving everybody with a pure heart, and remember that you yourself are a great sinner and in need of God's mercy. But in order to deserve God's mercy, we must forgive others in every way.—*John Sergieff.*

I would not learn forgiveness by ceasing to feel my brother's sin; I would learn it by coming to know my brother's possibilities.—*George Matheson.*

Lord, in the overturnings of Thy judgment, when many who are first shall be last, let not my hope be found mere folly of presumptuous self-conceit. Thou knowest me altogether and I cannot know myself, but in Thy word is confidence and in Thy love my joy. Thou hast encouraged me to hope and given me strength for labor and taken pleasure in my overcomings. Let me not measure great and small according to the proportion of my weak vision, or of the world's desire, lest I waste in folly strength Thou seekest for the building of Thy kingdom. Let me not think of self, but ever meditate upon Thy purpose. Make Christ's yoke my assurance of efficiency and of companionship with him. Teach me to do Thy will, O God. Thy Spirit is good, lead me into the land of uprightness. For Thy remembrance is my hope. Amen.

## For the Children

### A Precious Stone Set in a Chair

King Edward at his crowning has beautiful jewels to wear on his head and carry in his hand; but the most precious stone of all is a block of red sandstone about the size of a dress suit case, with iron handles at both ends, upon which the king will sit. He might wear the crown his mother, Queen Victoria, had made for her coronation, with its 783 diamonds, or the one his great grandfather wore, or he might have had a new one made for himself, and nobody would be much disturbed. But if he did not sit in the old carved, black oak chair, under the seat of which is this sandstone block, a good many people would not believe that he had been properly crowned. For this Stone of Scone they believe to be the stone of destiny, which gives authority to whoever is crowned upon it.

The chair itself is an interesting old piece of furniture, with a high, pointed back and four lions for its feet. It may be 600 years old and was once gilded, but the gold has long ago worn off and the oak of its body and carvings has become black. On the broad back people have carved their initials, just as vain and silly people now do on rocks and trees in public places. It stands in one of the chapels of Westminster Abbey in London, and when it is brought into the church for King Edward's coronation will be covered with cloth of gold.

Interesting as the old oak chair is, the stone block in its seat has been famous more than twice as long. More stories, probably, have been told about it than about any other stone in the world. Some of them are true. We know that the stone itself came from the west coast of Scotland, because exactly the same kind of stone is common there. And we know that it was held sacred on that same west coast for many centuries, at a castle where the kings of the country were crowned. The castle, called Dunstaffnage, still exists on a hill looking over a wild country toward the loftiest peaks of the Highlands. We know how the stone came to Scone, in the east of Scotland, where it stayed for more centuries and where more kings were crowned, including Macbeth and Robert Bruce. And we know exactly how it was brought to London and that it has been there ever since. These stories belong to history, but there are stories of another kind which come before history, and of which we only know that they cannot possibly be true.

The stories before history about the Stone of Scone begin with Jacob on the hillside. You remember he had left home in fear of his brother and to find a wife in the place which his mother came from, and came at evening to a rocky hillside, where he lay down to sleep with a stone for a pillow. According to the story, this was the stone. Jacob slept on it and saw a vision of angels and a ladder up to

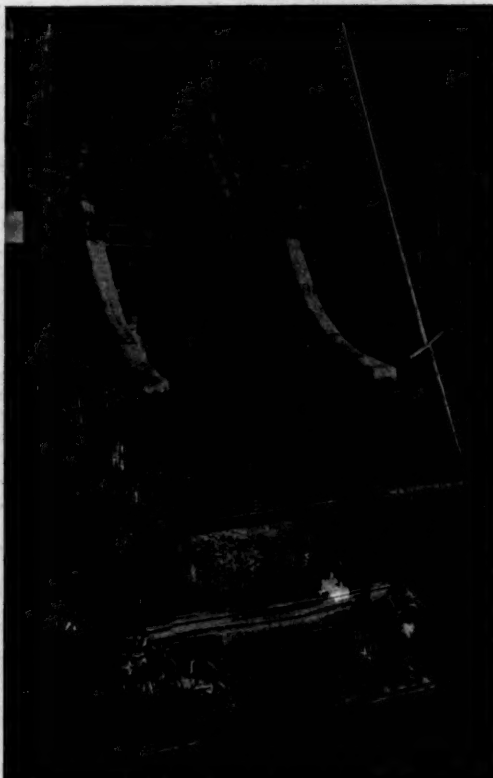
heaven; and God appeared and made a covenant with him. In the morning he set the stone up for an altar and poured oil over it. Then King David was crowned on it, and Solomon and all the kings of Judah, down to the captivity. Jeremiah carried it to Egypt, with a princess of the house of David. She married a Greek and she and her husband carried the stone to Spain, according to one story, to Ireland, according to another. It came to Ireland at last, and was set up on the hill of Tara where the Irish kings were crowned. At last an Irish king, whose people were called Scots, conquered Scotland and gave it

stone Columba used for a pillow, it would be easy to see how the traditions arose. Columba came from Ireland. The stone was held sacred because he used it. It would be very easy, as his name grew less talked about, for some one to put Jacob's name in place of his, and everybody knew that Jacob had used a stone for a pillow. So the sacred stone would become more sacred still and people would invent stories to tell how it came from Bethel to Ireland and from Ireland to Scone.

The real history of the stone is this. After it came to Dunstaffnage it was used for the crowning of kings. Centuries after, Kenneth McAlpine conquered West Scotland and carried off the stone. He put it in his palace at Scone, near Perth, and his descendants and successors were crowned upon it down to Robert Bruce and Balliol. Then King Edward I., in his victorious campaign in Scotland, carried it off to London, where it has been ever since. And since his time all the kings and queens of England have been crowned upon it except Bloody Mary. The Scotch, after they had lost it, bargained to have it back again and got the promise of it, but the promise was never fulfilled. But if the stone did not go back to the Scotch kings, the Scotch kings came to the stone, and King Edward holds his crown by descent from the Scotch family of Stuart.

So the Stone of Scone has been used as a coronation seat for more than a thousand years and has had part in the crowning of a hundred kings. The old crown of the English kings was broken up and most of the jewels sold more than two hundred years ago, and the crown King Edward uses was made for Charles II. But the old chair remains and the stone in it. And according to the old Latin rhyme a Scot reigns wherever he finds

the stone of destiny. King Edward is more of a German than a Scot, but he is much more Scotch than English. So those who believe in the stone and the prophecy will be satisfied when he sits upon the throne and puts the crown of Great Britain on his head that he has a right to reign. And the rough block of stone you see in the picture under the seat of the coronation chair is really more precious than the big ruby King Henry wore in his helmet at the battle of Agincourt, or any other jewel in the royal crown.



The Coronation Chair and Stone

the name we know it by, and took the stone with him to Dunstaffnage, where his descendants were crowned, one after another, for 500 years.

These are pretty stories and have been used to show that the kings of England are descendants of King David, that the British are the lost tribes of Israel, that King Edward is really an Irish king of a conquered England, and for a number of equally fantastic purposes which you might think would make the Stone of Scone blush—if it were not now so red a sandstone.

Why should people have invented a story that Jacob used this stone for a pillow? A very curious answer has been given to this question. It was used for a pillow, it is said, but not by Jacob, who would hardly have found a stone from West Scotland on the hill at Bethel. But the stone almost certainly came from Iona, the holy island where Columba, the Irish missionary who converted Scotland to Christianity more than thirteen centuries ago, had his home. If it was the

### The Policeman

BY ABBIE FARWELL BROWN

The Judge and the Doctor, the Minister, too,  
Were once little fellows like me and like you;  
And so was Papa, and the Grocer, they say.  
It doesn't seem true, but it may be, it may.

But there is one person who couldn't be small—  
I know he was never a baby at all;  
He was always a giant with buttons of gold,  
And that's the Policeman, so great and so bold.



## Lessons in Nation Building\*

### I. The Table in the Wilderness

By REV. A. E. DUNNING

When the lesson is taught on which this article is written the celebration of Independence Day will have just ended. The echoes of fireworks will hardly have died away, and the Fourth of July orations will be in the daily papers. Most of the boys will remember about the day only the fun they have had. But the meaning of the event it commemorates will be the theme of the oratory and thus its fresh expression will find its way into permanent literature. Through it each generation learns anew the meaning of national liberty.

The oratory of the Hebrews was more simple than ours. It did not get into print, and it was as often heard in stories around the family table or at an evening circle as in formal addresses before larger audiences. Thus in time it came into manuscripts and these were combined into rolls which became sacred records of the nation's history. Their authors saw the influence of Jehovah, their nation's God, in all the events they recorded. He was the living presence controlling nature to whom they looked as Provider and Protector. Thus through experience they learned his character.

We take up again the history of the Israelites after they had crossed the Red Sea and had escaped from Egypt; and the first story we come upon is the one which taught the people that daily bread comes from God. Let us tell it over to ourselves as we find it in Exodus.

The great company of Israelitish slaves and their families were in a desert. They had flocks and herds with them, but little else for food except the unleavened dough which they brought with them, and this was soon baked and eaten. They wandered three days looking for water and at last came to a spring, but its water was so bitter that they could not drink it. Then in their misery they turned against their leader, complaining that he had led them out of slavery only to die of thirst. But Jehovah who had delivered them from their oppressor at once appeared again and told Moses of a tree which would make the water palatable. He cut down the tree and cast it into the water, which became sweet. Then when the people had quenched their thirst he told them that Jehovah would heal them if they would trust and obey him, as he had healed the bitter fountain.

Soon after, the people became hungry and again complained, wishing they were back in Egypt where, they said, they had had enough to eat. Then Moses promised them food from Jehovah, and toward evening great flocks of quail came across the desert, flying near the ground, and the people killed them in vast numbers. But the most wonderful experience they had was the one that gave them food for many years. In the morning they found the ground white with tiny flakes. They asked their leader what it was. He told them it was bread sent from Jehovah, and that they could gather a bowl full for each person every day. For forty years, wherever the Israelites wandered, six

mornings in each week they found the ground spread with the white flakes, which tasted like wafers made with honey. But every Sabbath morning they found no trace of it. However much any one gathered, when he got it home he had only a bowl full. However little he took, his bowl would still be full. If he saved any of it, it spoiled before morning came round again; but every Friday he had two bowls full, and what he kept remained sweet till the next day. And all those forty years the clothes they wore did not become old nor did their shoes wear out. At last the children of those who came out of Egypt crossed the river Jordan and camped on the plains of Jericho. There they kept the passover and ate unleavened bread made of the corn of the land; and the next morning there was no more white bread, nor did they ever see it again. They had never known what name to give it. They always called it manna, which meant, What is it?

Many persons read this story as a narrative of facts recorded by Moses at the time they occurred, and suppose that he knew beforehand when the manna would cease, for he died while the people were still depending on it for food. Others, finding interwoven into the narrative allusions to events which happened long after the Hebrews were settled in Palestine, regard the story as the way the servants of Jehovah taught his people that he provides for all their needs. In either case the great truth revealed is the same.

These lessons, wrought into the national life of Israel, must still be learned:

1. *God gives us our food.* The giving of the manna is not more wonderful to us than the sun and rain and snow, the changes of seasons and currents of winds and the complex toils of men, all so combined that our tables are spread, far more generously than the forty years' table in the wilderness, with the products of every clime. There is still undiscussed wealth of meaning in the song of Israel, "Thou openest thine hand and satisfiest the desire of every living thing."

2. *God gives us daily food.* Every one had enough, but the manna would not keep over a single night. Those who sat-

isied their hunger for the day were as rich as those who had saved the most. Each one must pray, "Give us this day our daily bread." Christ said that only those have reason to be anxious who do not know our Father.

3. *We must work for our food.* All human wisdom cannot create one grain of wheat. But as men had to get up in the morning every day to gather the manna before the sun melted it away and then to grind and bake it, so we must make our own living. The only worthy life is one of trust and unselfish toil.

4. *We need rest as much as food.* We shall not gain by carrying the six days' work into the seventh. We shall gather only emptiness, as the Israelites did who sought manna on the Sabbath.

5. *God provides even for those who do not acknowledge his goodness.* The murderers had as great a rain of bread as the good. "He is kind toward the unthankful and the evil." But the daily gift was a daily test to prove them whether or not they would keep his commandments. The greatest gift is that of which Jesus spoke, "He that eateth this bread shall live forever."

## Reduced Prices on Suits and Skirts.

If you act quickly you will be able to secure a suit or skirt at a considerable reduction from former prices.

What is this Sale? It is an offer to make to order Suits and Skirts of new, fashionable materials at one-third less than regular prices.

These fabrics are suitable for either Summer or Fall wear.

These offerings and others: Stylish Cloth Suits, former price \$10, reduced to \$6.67. \$12 Suits reduced to \$8. \$15 Suits reduced to \$10. Skirts made of all-wool materials, former price \$5, reduced to \$3.34. \$6 Skirts reduced to \$4. \$7.50 Skirts reduced to \$5. \$10 Skirts reduced to \$6.67.

Rainy-Day Skirts, former price \$6, reduced to \$4. \$5 Skirts reduced to \$6.

Reduced Prices on Travelling Suits, Rainy-day Suits, Raglans, Riding-Habits, etc.

\$5 Shirt-Waist Suits reduced to \$3.34.

\$4 Wash Skirts reduced to \$2.67.

Catalogue, Samples and Bargain-List will tell you the rest—sent free upon request. Every garment guaranteed to fit and please you. If it does not, send it back and we will refund your money.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO.,  
119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York.



How a  
Jas. Boss  
Watch  
Case  
is made

Gold Outside  
Stiffening Metal  
Gold Inside

The Jas. Boss Stiffened Gold Watch Case is made of two layers of Solid Gold with a layer of Stiffening Metal between welded and rolled together into one solid sheet of metal. The Jas. Boss Case is a Solid Gold Case for all practical purposes. The Stiffening Metal simply adds strength and durability. The Boss Case is guaranteed for 25 years by the largest watch case makers in the world, who have been making it for a full half century. Every Boss Case has the Keystone trademark stamped inside. Ask any dealer to show you one. Write us for a booklet telling the whole story.

The Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia.

By this mark  you know them

\*The International Sunday School Lesson for July 6. Text Ex. 16: 1-36. The Giving of Manna.

## The Literature of the Day

### The Story of Germany

Mr. Henderson has given us in these two handsome volumes\* a history which is exceedingly readable. There is no halt or clogging of the narrative, and this in itself goes far toward proving both literary gift and mastery of material. It appears at a moment of popular interest in Germany and is dedicated to Prince Henry.

The book, however, is very far from being the sort of hasty and time serving work which the popular interest of the moment calls out. It is founded on serious research and informed by an enlivening enthusiasm, which here and there, perhaps, betrays the author into statements which need qualification. The chief criticism suggested by careful reading is that the book hardly brings into due prominence that great idea of a continuing Roman empire, made Holy by its consecration to the service of Christ, and dividing the rule of the world with the Holy Church, which is the keynote to the thought of the middle ages. This idea is the secret of the splendid but practically anomalous and often powerless position of the monarchs who were at once kings of Germany and of Rome and emperors in succession to Augustus and Hadrian and Constantine and Charles the Great.

If this idea be kept in view, so that the world relation of the emperors allows their acts as kings of Germany to fall into their true perspective, the proportion of the book is good and grows better as it approaches more modern times. There is detail enough, with no confusion of details. The men are well drawn. The book is a valuable addition to our shelf of history.

### The Encyclopædia Biblica

The third volume has the wealth of learning which has placed this work† in some important respects before any other dictionary of the Bible. Here are single articles which, bound separately, would be volumes of the first rank on the subjects which they treat. Noted Biblical scholars of Great Britain, Germany and the United States have given us the ripest fruits of their study. Among the Americans are Profs. George F. Moore and C. H. Toy of Harvard, C. C. Torrey of Yale and Francis Brown of Union Seminary. Many of these articles are written in a spirit of true reverence for the Scriptures, and give a fair interpretation of their contents, with the illumination which recent researches and the enlargement of the sources of modern knowledge afford.

We do not ask that a work of this sort shall be an apologetic in defense of Christianity or of any theory of the inspiration of the Scriptures, but we find it difficult to escape the conviction, as we turn the pages of this volume, that it is edited with a purpose to put on trial, not only generally accepted beliefs concerning

Christianity and the Bible, but many of the well established conclusions of scholarship. The Christianity of the ages seems to be put on its defense, and some of these writers assume the attitude of attorneys retained to prove its claims to be without adequate ground. We come upon assurances, not only that large portions of the Old Testament are untrustworthy, but that reputed authors of the New Testament cannot have written the books attributed to them, or cannot have been well informed as to what they wrote. Here we are assured that a quotation is shown by its nature to be authentic. There we are cautioned against receiving as genuine a whole class of sayings.

In our review of the second volume we spoke of the destructive criticism by Professor Schmiedel, especially of his assumption that the resurrection of Jesus is incredible. He is a contributor to this third volume, taking of course the same attitude toward inspiration and the supernatural. Still more conspicuous in its antagonism to the more reverent modern Biblical scholarship is the work of Professor Van Manen of Leyden, who is certain that Paul wrote none of the epistles and that little else than that is certain about the apostle to the Gentiles. To him the epistle to the Galatians, with its intense personality throbbing in every sentence, is merely a theological treatise of a later period than it appears to represent, written under the assumption of a dead man's name.

It seems a pity that a work so extensive in its plan and including the labors of so many eminent scholars should be marred by a spirit which makes its influence for good more than questionable and which can therefore be commended only to experts in Biblical study.

### FICTION

*At Sunwich Port*, by W. W. Jacobs. pp. 351. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

The lover of comedy will enjoy this story, and all the more if he gives it the second reading which it well deserves for skill of plot and graphic character-drawing. The scene is an English coast town and there is plenty of salt air blowing. Mr. Jacobs is easily our best writer of humor of this type and deserves well of us for many laughs. He has vindicated his right to produce more ambitious work than the short stories which have made his reputation.

*Bylow Hill*, by George W. Cable. pp. 215. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

Descriptions of New England village and country life show the delicate and painstaking work in which Mr. Cable has become distinguished as an artist in literature. But the story is disappointing. One fails to get really acquainted with the persons who are made responsible for making it, and they seem to be unfinished and incomplete. The unreasonable jealousy of a husband, who is a minister, ends with his death, which might well have occurred sooner; and the wife marries at last her real and honorable lover. Mr. Cable's best field is in the South rather than in New England so far as studies of character are concerned.

*Buell Hampton*, by Willis George Emerson. pp. 415. Forbes & Co. \$1.50.

This novel borders dangerously on the quality of what is known in England as "shilling shocker." It opens in a hotel on the Lake of Geneva, where the guests are served by colored boys of the "golly, massa," variety. Various scions of the British aristocracy appear whose speech and manners are those of the

well-known vaudeville kind, who say "Aw!" and converse in stilted and outting periods. Later the story shifts to the plains of Kansas, with which, and the prevalent cowboy, the author is more at home than in the effete and civilized regions of Europe.

*The Rescue*, by Anne Douglas Sedgwick. pp. 243. Century Co. \$1.50.

Strength, subtlety and delicacy of character-drawing make this book notable among the novels of the year. Miss Sedgwick has drawn out of an unusual—at the first thought almost an incredible—situation an inevitable and soul-moving drama. The scene is in Paris—



ANNE DOUGLAS SEDGWICK

that trap for the American story writer—but the narrative moves with assured step and keeps our interest awake in the growth and self-revelation of the four characters who make the actors in the tale.

*Bread and Wine*, by Maud Egerton King. pp. 191. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

There is a wholesome simplicity and sweetness in this tale of peasant life in the Austrian Tyrol which give it charm. The heroine is a middle-aged woman, a wife and mother; and the love and unselfish sacrifice which win her happiness in the end have in them the beauty of soul which outlasts and outwears mere physical attraction.

### EDUCATION

*Elementary Physical Geography*, by William Morris Davis. pp. 433. Ginn & Co.

Professor Davis has reduced and simplified his well-known Physical Geography to meet the needs of pupils in a lower course. This admirably clear, well-ordered and aptly illustrated work, with its convenient form and clear print, must commend itself to teachers. It is a great advance over the books which were put into the hands of children not many years ago.

*Animals at Home*, by Lillian L. Bartlett. pp. 172. American Book Co. 45 cents.

A carefully prepared supplementary reader, with short sketches of animal life. The author has consulted good authorities, and succeeds in giving an air of genuine life to the stories. It was a mistake, we think, to include the English cuckoo without calling attention to the fact that the American bird of the same name is not guilty of the foreign bird's unnatural practices, while our American cowbird is. The pictures will interest children.

*Little Stories for Little People*, by Arnie Willis McCullough. pp. 128. American Book Co.

A well-arranged reader for the earliest stages of children's study of English, containing material of a high degree of interest and literary merit.

### MISCELLANEOUS

*The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths*, by Walter A. Page. pp. 153. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.00.

Two addresses delivered at normal schools in the Southern states, together with an article reprinted from *The Atlantic*, which gives the book its title. The author shows rare knowledge and appreciation of present conditions.

\* A Short History of Germany, by Ernest F. Henderson. 2 vols. pp. 517, 471. Macmillan Co. \$4.00.

† Encyclopædia Biblica, vol. III, L to P, edited by Rev. T. K. Cheyne, D. D., and J. S. Black, LL. D. Macmillan Co. \$5.00.



He offers a contribution of high value toward an understanding both of difficulties in the way of progress and the influence of the common school in changing the aristocratic conservatism and the ignorance of the neglected classes in the older parts of the South.

**Hezekiah's Wives**, by Lillie Hamilton French. pp. 116. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 85 cents net. Hezekiah was a canary for whom his caretaker and earthly providence—the author would scorn the name of owner—provided in succession three wives. The individuality of the four, their engaging or curious ways, and their domestic felicities and infelicities, patiently and sympathetically observed and eloquently recorded, make a charming book, which has a scientific interest in its study of the accumulations of heredity in artificial conditions of life.

**Holy-Days and Holidays**, compiled by Edward H. Deems, Ph.D. pp. 708. Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$5.00.

The evident fruit of long continued scrap-book making. The special occasions of the year are introduced by brief historical sketches, which are followed by sermonic material and verse selections. The bulk of the book is impressive and the indexing is complete. The material varies from the best and most familiar pieces to extracts from the

poets' corner of the newspapers—often taken at secondhand and without the authors' names. There is also statistical material of value. It is a book to turn to when a public speaker is in despair for a timely allusion or quotation.

**The Banquet Book**, by Cuyler Reynolds. pp. 476. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75 net.

A compilation which will be a boon to the hard-pressed maker of after-dinner speeches or the planner of menu cards. The selections are wonderfully apt and varied and their brevity is both astonishing and helpful. The book has good indexes—though that of authors quoted leads to nothing in the text. A convenient glossary of popular terms connected with eating and drinking is added.

**Abroad with the Jimmies**, by Lillian Bell. pp. 303. L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50.

A fragmentary account of a tour in Europe, including impressions of Tolstol and Nordau, with allusions to the Passion Play and the Wagner Theater at Bayreuth.

**The Evolutionary Philosophy**, by L. T. Chamberlain. Paper. pp. 67. Baker & Taylor Co. 50 cents.

**New York State Library Bulletin**, No. 69, Comparative Summary and Index; Bulletin, No. 72, Review of Legislation, 1901. each 25 cents.

## For Endeavorers

### PRAYER MEETING

BY REV. H. A. BRIDGMAN

**Topic, July 6-12. The Father's Care.** Matt. 6: 25-34; Pa. 103: 13, 14.

I dropped in the other evening to a lively Endeavor meeting in a country town. The subject was Temperance, and among the many pertinent and helpful thoughts put forth was that suggested by a young man in the place who not long ago became a father. He said in substance: "Now that my little girl is old enough to toddle out to the barn I am forming the habit of hanging the ax and the saw so high up that her active little fingers will not be able to reach them. I believe I am a better and saner man because I am responsible for another's life and welfare, and I have been thinking that we all have a responsibility for those weak members of the community to whom an open saloon is a great peril and we ought to put it so far away that they cannot reach it."

This was not only an illuminating remark as it bears upon temperance, but as it reveals what parenthood does for a man in the way of ennobling his character and broadening his sympathies. And we may reverently carry the thought up and apply it to the divine fatherhood. Think what God's patient, unceasing fatherhood of the human race ever since those remote ages when men made in his likeness appeared on the earth has done for God himself. It may be too bold a thought to intimate any increase of virtue and power in the Perfect One, but, on the other hand, there is comfort and motive in the consideration that God has been at this business of fathering men long enough to make us moderns sure that he knows how to take care of us. He did not begin yesterday or the day before or last week to exercise the functions of a father. All the more reason why he is qualified to take care of us.

But here comes a Mt. Pelee eruption, or an accident to a loved friend of which the world hears little but which crushes us to the earth, or a reversal of fortune, or an ignominious defeat, or a painful cross, or any of the thousand and one every-day occurrences, which look as if God did not care for certain individuals. For harder than it is, than in days of sunshine, to accept at their face value Jesus' words about the Father's care. At such times we need to take the long look at human life, to include another world in our perspective; not to conclude suddenly and foolishly that these short human years measure all the good that can befall a man, or all the uses God has for him in his wide universe.

On the day that they crucified the Son of Man outside the city wall it looked to all the world as if God had forsaken his well-beloved Son. "He trusted in God, let him deliver him." Yet the terrible day went by without any intervention from the skies. But now that for nineteen centuries Jesus Christ has been receiving the homage of mankind, and through his spirit has been lifting the nations, can we think that God for a single instant withdrew his care? At the very moment when we murmur and feel most desolate the love of God is flowing about us like the exhaustless sea.

## The Church Prayer Meeting

**Topic, June 29-July 5. The Duties of the Free.** Matt. 22: 15-22; Gal. 5: 13-26; James 2: 1-13; Psalm 33: 1-22.

The responsibilities and self-restraints of freedom. Christian example in social and political life. Judgment by the law of liberty.

[For prayer meeting editorial see page 915.]

## New Hampshire

**Home, Sweet Home** Already the prelude of Old Home Week is in the air. Notes of preparation for its August observance are heard throughout the state. Organizations are maturing their plans and fixing the date of the more formal and public festivities. The heaven is evidently spreading and promises to permeate every community till the custom becomes universal and perpetual. It will certainly conduce to better homes and a better citizenship and will cement more strongly the ties of good fellowship.

### A Veteran Honorably Released

Another of Rockingham Conference's longer pastorates has closed. Rev. John A. Ross of Hampton retires after fifteen years of fruitful labor. The council, which convened June 19, reluctantly assented to the action which Mr. Ross initiated at the approach of three-score years and ten. After forty-eight years in New Gloucester, Me., Marion, Io., Belfast, Me., and Hampton, Mr. Ross has earned the right to release from active service. He has honored the best traditions of a scholarly ministry, and his work has been vigorous and effective to the end. The church has prospered, its membership has been maintained in spite of constant losses, a chapel has been built, the church edifice has been extensively altered and refitted, large service has been rendered the schools, the esteem of the whole town has been won. In the light of this experience other churches may be encouraged to choose ministers past fifty years of age. The church made Mr. Ross pastor *emeritus*, and it is hoped that he will choose Hampton for his permanent home.

W. L. A.

### Among the Conferences

All have had their annual sessions of two days each, within a month, beginning with Coos and Strafford in the third week of May, and ending with Hillsboro in the third week of June. Formerly all but one met in the same week, rendering it difficult if not impossible for the missionary secretaries to reach them. This year only Cheshire and Merrimack kept to the original date.

The topics discussed were nearly all fresh and up to the times. Cheshire and Merrimack celebrated their seventy-fifth anniversaries, with addresses and papers historical, reminiscent and prophetic. Sullivan discussed

How Can the Country Church Advance the Higher Life of its People? Points emphasized were the need of efficient pastors, active and sympathetic members and a purposeful organization. Able addresses were made on How to Quickened Spiritual Life and How to Secure Conversions.

Theology seemed to count for less than formerly, a single conference only approaching it and this by a paper on A Country Minister's Theological Attitude. The same conference discussed New Methods for Country Churches, indicating that it is keeping well abreast of the times. If we may judge from discussions, it would seem that Sunday schools and Endeavor Societies are not giving entire satisfaction in all quarters. One, who evidently knows how to do it, tells How to Hold the Boys—a lesson a good many ministers, and some others, would be glad to learn. Another considered The Care of the Young. Rockingham was not afraid to take up great subjects, such as the Kingdom of God and Great World Movements: Political, Educational, Commercial, Economic, each part discussed by an expert. One tells of Changing Forms and Ideals of the Church, and another of The Twentieth Century's Demand on the Church and the Individual Christian. Parish Needs and Problems, and Amusements and Recreation, seem still to be unsettled and to demand a hearing if not a readjustment. If we may judge from these and other questions discussed which have not been mentioned, the sessions were of an unusually high order.

### A Diamond Anniversary

The Merrimack County Conference celebrated at Penacook its seventy-fifth anniversary, June 10, 11. In excellent papers Rev. Dr. F. D. Ayer, for thirty-five years a member, reviewed the first fifty years of the conference, and Rev. J. E. Whitley the last twenty-five. Other papers by Rev. Messrs. Christian Groezinger, H. M. Goddard and T. J. Lewis, respectively, on The Church Looking Inward, Outward and Upward, added much to the stimulus of the meeting. Rev. G. A. Hood and the inimitable and irrepressible Puddfoot presented the claims of their respective societies. Rev. E. W. Bishop preached a characteristically fine sermon. The closing feature was an open parliament on Parish Needs and Problems, conducted by Rev. C. C. Sampson.

The conference includes within its territorial limits the birthplaces of Daniel Webster, William Pitt Fessenden and John A. Dix. It has always been noted for its influential ministers and laymen, and still includes a body of men worthy to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors, as was shown by the ability, enthusiasm and spirit manifested at these sessions.

C.

## The Conversation Corner

### What the Children Make Themselves

**T**HEIR letters, telling what they have made, will fill our page. While querying as to a picture, I happened to hear a lecture by Professor Dutton of Teachers College, New York, describing children's hand-work in a free school connected with the college. They made a playhouse, "all themselves," a photograph of which has been kindly sent us by a former Cornerer with this letter.

*Mr. Martin:* The eight-year-old children of Speyer School are housebuilders—carpenters, masons, house-furnishers and decorators, all in one—and the house they have built as a part of their school work might be the subject of as great a poem as the immortal one about Jack's house. They used smooth wooden blocks about the size and shape of bricks, but had to experiment some time before they discovered the best way to use them. At last one little fellow said, "Let's put them the way regular brick-layers do," and this proved very satisfactory, especially as they had half and third bricks to make the wall come out even at the doors and windows.

They made their own plan for the house, four

a little milk. Flour to mold. Roll out thin. I baked them in a Magee range. I am 11 years old.  
*Newburyport, Mass.*

FRANCES R.

No, Frances, the prize is not to "the most"—either in children's letters or grown-ups' articles, or even ministers' sermons—but to the best. But this does not apply to your note, which is "short and sweet." I am glad you did not put any caraway in your cookies, and if any of my vacation trips takes me near your house I will call and test them.

*Dear Mr. Martin:* I want to tell you how I make bread. I first put a quart of milk on the stove to warm. When I use clear milk I don't put anything in it, but when I have milk and water I put butter in it. Then I put half a yeast cake in a bowl and cover it with lukewarm water. After the yeast is soaked I put two teaspoonfuls of salt and two tablespoonfuls of sugar in the yeast and water. Then I pour on the warm milk. I add to that enough flour to make a stiff dough. I cover it up and let it rise over night. In the morning I sift some flour over the bread board and put my dough on it. I knead it thoroughly so as to get the airholes very fine, and cut into three even loaves and put into the pans, which have been thoroughly greased. It is baked about an hour. Then it is wrapped up in the bread

tened it at the four corners, and it was done. I am seven years old.

*Bridgton, Me.*

RUTH L.

*My Dear Mr. Martin:* I have a little frame for you which I made. Helen and I go to school every day. I am glad that I belong to the Corner. Thank you for the certificate and the letter.

*Reading, Mass.*

MARGARET C.

The gift will prevent awarding the prize to this dear little girl, but I can testify that she made the tinted picture frame neatly and prettily. Now let us see what the boys made.

#### THREE CONNECTICUT BOYS

*Dear Mr. Martin:* I have operated a sewing machine, and made myself a pair of pajamas with it.  
*Middlebury, Ct.*

RICHARD T.

*Dear Mr. Martin:* I will tell you what I have made. I have made a tackle in a game of football, a goal in a game of baseball, a serve in a game of ping pong, a squirrel cage and a rabbit trap.

*Stamford, Ct.*

OLIVER R.

I wonder with what tools Oliver made the first three things! He surely could not send a specimen of his work as did the third boy—in the shape of a little four-paged, five by six monthly, "published by the young folks of the Second Ward," he being the Editor-in-Chief.

*Dear Mr. Martin:* The press is in a little building in our yard. I do some of the typesetting. The children who write for it are all about my age and live in the neighborhood. I am 11.

*Meriden, Ct.*

ROGER W. S.

The name of the paper is "The Stunt," and I wondered whether that meant a dwarfed tree or a two-year old whale, according to the dictionary, but an editorial says "it means an experiment or a try."

#### THREE MASSACHUSETTS BOYS

*Dear Mr. Martin:* I have begun on my second year's work in the Sloyd School. There are about fifteen boys in our class, and we now go on Saturday mornings, but in the summer vacation we meet two or three times a week. I am making a flower-pot stand, and some are making fire-screens, flower-sticks and jardiniere stands. We are taught to use all the common carpenter tools. For out-door sports, cricket is the fad just now.

*Woburn, Mass.*

ALLEN F.

Curiously enough, I was in that ancient town on a recent Saturday morning, and stumbling into the basement of an old academy found a room full of young girls learning how to cook. If I remember right, the teacher told me their lesson that morning comprised potatoes and cheese, but doubtless at other times they make Elizabeth's bread and Frances's ginger snaps! In the top story I found the Sloyd School mentioned above at work, and while I was speaking with the master this very boy came up with his half-made flower stand. If there were any other Cornerers there I have them, for I snapped a picture of the boys as they were working industriously and happily at their benches.

*Dear Mr. Martin:* I started to keep hens last November. I had the henhouse, all ready made, which had been used for bicycles before. [Yes, I remember putting up my bicycle in that very place, a few years ago, when spending a night in Lexington!] But I had to build my yard. It was forty-five feet by ten, the wire five feet high, with base-board one foot wide. I started with twelve hens, brown leghorns, and fine layers. I stopped up the chinks in the house with cloths and cotton, and covered the walls with brown paper, so that it was warm enough for the winter. I built five nest-boxes in the back of the house. Now I have built another yard a little larger than the first for my chickens. I have forty and expect about thirty more in a few days. I will add that I fed the hens nearly two months without returns, and was feeling much discouraged when some one offered me twenty-five cents for the first egg, and then others offered me so much for the next, and so on, until I had received \$1.25 for the first five eggs.

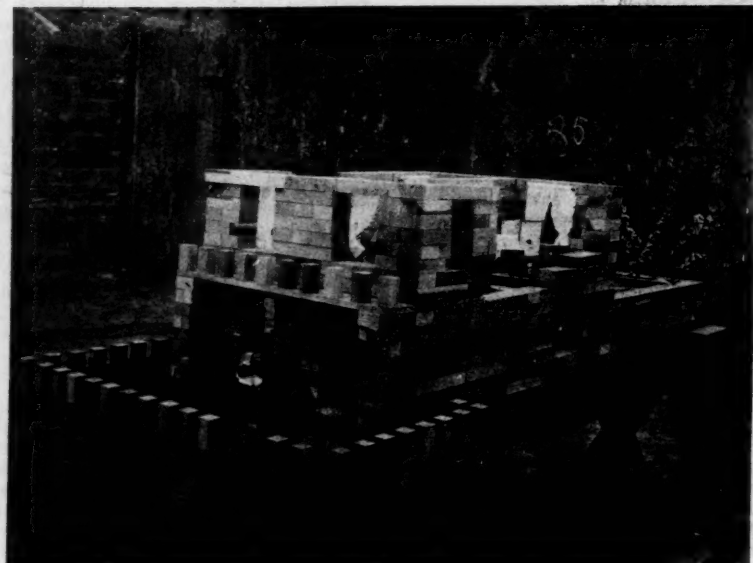
*Lexington, Mass.*

ROLAND A.

Was not that in the nature of a subsidy to this "infant industry?" Were the hens informed of the bounty offered by the family?

[The other "Massachusetts Boy" must wait till the next Corner.—D. F.]

*Mr. Martin*



rooms below, and four bedrooms above, with stairs connecting them. The furniture—straight chairs, dining room table, beds and sofa—were made of soft pine and painted with water-colors—most of them as dark a green as they could get! The girls made curtains for the bedroom windows, tying them with ribbons, and wove bright rugs for the floor on the little hand-looms they had been taught to use, and a raffia mat to put before the outside door. Every day the children brought suggestions of new things they must have for their house. Sofa pillows were added for elegance, and one girl folded a white paper for a screen and painted a flower on it for decoration. Then they must have a proper New York back-yard, with the necessary clothesline stretched across. One day at least they had a cherry tree in the yard.

Finally, they made inmates for their house and dressed them. The plan was to have a flat roof, as a New York house should have, but they never wanted to cover up the rooms from their sight. For the same reason, they left open spaces in the upper floor, so that the glory of the parlor and dining room should not go unappreciated! The work kept their heads and hands busy for a long time, and they were sorry when there was nothing more to add.

*Morningside Heights, N. Y.*

B.

Thanks for this description. How many hints those children must get for the attractiveness and healthfulness of their own homes.

#### WHAT THE GIRLS MADE

*Dear Mr. Martin:* I saw that you offered a prize to the one who told the most about the things made with our own hands. I made some ginger snaps. I did it without help from any one. I made them by this recipe: 1 cup of molasses, 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of butter, 1 teaspoonful of ginger, 2 teaspoonfuls of vinegar, 1 teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in

cloth. I make three loaves twice a week. I am ten years old.

*Palmer, Mass.*

ELIZABETH B.

*Dear Mr. Martin:* I have just finished a scarf or tidy. It is made out of white muslin. First, I learned how to hemstitch by making some handkerchiefs for myself. The scarf is about a yard long. The sides are hemstitched and the ends are fringed and knotted. Near the center is a spray of cyclamen, with leaves and flowers embroidered in outline stitch. I made the scarf all myself, only my sister stamped the spray for me.

*Appleton City, Mo., R. F. D. No. 1.*

LOUIE W.

*Dear Mr. Martin:* I wish I could tell you about water wheels and such things, but the only things of that sort I have made are dolls' carriages that look so strong I sit in them, and of course that finishes them! The thing I am going to write about is a secret from everybody but papa. I bought a five-cent blank-book and fixed it up like a real book. I wrote first a poem and then a short story and made a picture for every story. The name of the book is "Sympathy Stories," but probably I'll change the name before the book is done, as I never name my stories until they are all written.

*No. Abington, Mass.*

FRANCES B.

No doubt Frances's book will be better than the "short stories" in some of the popular magazines—they might be named "Sympathy Stories" out of respect to the readers.

*Dear Mr. Martin:* I will tell you about some little bookmarks I have made this winter for Christmas presents. First, I took a piece of cardboard, 4 by 1 1/2 inches, and worked the initials of the person who was to have it in the middle. I got the letters from an old-fashioned sampler. Then I took a piece of ribbon, the color of silk I worked it with, and fas-



## Commencements East, West and South

### Rockefeller's Conditions Met at Smith

Perfect June weather, a gift of \$100,000 and a fine oration by New England's "Grand Old Man," Edward Everett Hale, combined to make Smith's Commencement memorable. The college endowment has been increased by \$212,184—\$112,184 having been given by friends and alumni to meet the condition of Mr. Rockefeller's gift of \$100,000. Money has come from all directions—even the Philippines have sent their contribution. President Seelye announced that a friend of the college had encouraged him to expect that a new infirmary would be provided within the next year. Two hundred and thirty-two students received diplomas, after listening to the address of Dr. Hale, who urged them to remember that they are to be educators of American people whether college professors or mistresses of pretty gardens. "According as you welcome the people at the door, according as you speak with them at the provision shop, you are forming the public opinion of this land."

### Disfranchisement Discussed at Talladega

A class of thirteen graduated from the normal department of Talladega College. The importance of our work in educating the Negro is manifest by the fact that more than eighty school terms were taught by students of the institution during the past year, and there were applications for many more teachers. One student graduated with the A. B. degree and two from the theological department. The baccalaureate sermon was preached to an audience of 1,500 by Rev. W. S. Eaton, Ph. D., of Revere, Mass. Saturday was People's Day, and crowds came in from the farms for miles around.

There is much excitement in the whole community over the practical disfranchisement of the Negro by the new state constitution. This subject, among other practical ones, was discussed in the college chapel. The pastors generally took a moderate position, urging that nothing be done hastily. Dr. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church (white) in the city spoke helpfully, saying that nothing is settled until it is settled right. On Tuesday, after alumni dinner, was laid the corner stone of a new chapel as a memorial to the late president, Dr. DeForest. One of the colored visitors said that she had become so enthusiastic that she was going home to rent her place and bring five grandchildren of two families to Talladega to attend school while she kept house for them.

### Yankton's Twentieth Anniversary

With the present Commencement Yankton College completed a score of years of most honorable history. The record of work done, the condition and prospects of the college are a tribute to the prophetic faith of Joseph Ward, the founder, and to the energy and success of President Warren, supported by loyal faculty and friends. The third annual music festival taxed to the utmost the seating capacity of the Congregational church, and included visitors from thirty-five cities and towns in South Dakota and adjacent states. The baccalaureate sermon by the president rang with the note of altruism. The pastor of the Yankton church, Rev. B. J. Mattson, delivered the address before the college Christian associations, on the Spirit of Moral Adventure. The academy graduated a class of sixteen students and the college seven, the total enrollment being 238. The Commencement address was given by Rev. A. M. Brodie of Hinsdale, Ill., at the close of which a marble bust of Dr. Pearson was unveiled.

This year the trustees announced that they could add \$100 each to the salaries of the professors, making them hereafter \$1,100. The cheers rang at the announcement of a gift of \$11,600 from "A Friend," to defray the entire expense of the erection and furnishing of the new gymnasium, thus releasing for other purposes the \$5,000 already invested in the building. Since the college closed an additional gift of \$550 has been received, to be used in completing the grand stand for the athletic field. Reluctantly the college yields Prof. George W. Nash, head of the academy and professor of mathematics and astronomy, to the certain election as state superintendent of public instruction. Mr. George Scott of Harvard University has been elected to succeed Professor Nash.

### New Negro Melodies at Fisk

Thirty-two diplomas were conferred at Fisk University, nineteen being graduated from the normal department, ten from the academic and three from the musical. The last unconverted Senior gave himself to Christ the week before graduation. The university loses an able preacher in the withdrawal of Dr. S. G. Barnes. Rev. C. W. Morrow of Norwich, Ct., will be his successor. President Merrill preached the baccalaureate. The missionary sermon was by Rev. E. B. Chappell, D. D., of Nashville. Rev. D. M. Pratt, D. D., of Cincinnati gave the Commencement address.

The striking feature of all the anniversary exercises was the singing. A student has just toured the South for Negro melodies, and has captured enough weird and pathetic songs to make a new volume, which will be a rich contribution to the musical history of an enslaved race. The university is compelled to keep its Jubilee Singers constantly in the field to protect itself from the misrepresentation of other companies, which have defrauded the public by claiming to be the "Original Jubilee Singers." President Merrill will spend much of the summer with the university quartet, in visiting places of importance and opportunity in the North.

### In General

At the Southern Collegiate Institute at Alton, Ill., the sermon was preached by Rev. Lee Tinsley of Mt. Carmel. One of the addresses was by Judge O. N. Carter of Chicago, another by Rev. Dr. E. M. Williams.

At Doane College, Rev. Robert Yost of Omaha delivered the baccalaureate sermon, and Rev. Theodore Hunt addressed the Christian associations. There were eleven graduates from the academy, and eight from the college.

At Wellesley President Hazard gave diplomas to a class of 150. The address was delivered by Dean Briggs of Harvard. Encouraging reports were made as to the growth of the endowment fund. A new memorial window for the chapel was given by the class of 1892 in honor of Miss Cornelia Green.

President Perry delivered the baccalaureate at Marietta College, Ohio, and Prof. D. S. Schaff, D. D., of Lane Seminary spoke before the Christian associations. The board of trustees voted to build a new armory and gymnasium upon the site just donated, the building to be ready for occupancy early in the fall.

A class of seventy-four received diplomas from Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. The baccalaureate was preached by President McClelland. The address before the Christian associations was delivered by Prof. H. M. Scott of Chicago Theological Seminary. One of the speakers at the alumni dinner was Dr. M. C. Hazard, 1861, of Boston.

Olivet, Michigan, graduated eighteen students from the preparatory department and twenty-three from the college. President Sperry's baccalaureate sermon was from the text, "I Am hath sent me unto you." Some important changes were adopted at the trustee meeting, among them the creating of a committee on "instruction and administration."

Northfield Seminary this year has graduated the last class that knew D. L. Moody personally. Miss Helen Gould was present at the exercises. The Commencement sermon was by Dr. C. I. Scofield, and Rev. G. Campbell Morgan delivered the address on graduation day. The report made at the meeting of the Students' Aid Society showed that this past year over \$1,100 have been returned by the students.

At the State University of Nebraska the Commencement oration was given by Booker T. Washington on The Race Problem. It is no small honor for an ex-slave to be chosen as the Commencement orator of a great university, but all who heard Mr. Washington felt that he was the one conferring the honor. Chancellor E. B. Andrews has declined a tempting offer elsewhere, and remains with the university. The regents as a mark of appreciation have increased his salary \$1,000.

At Kingfisher College, Oklahoma, the baccalaureate was preached by Rev. Dr. S. H. Howe of Norwich, Ct. Osgood Hall, the gift of Miss M. L. Sturtevant of Norwich in memory of her uncle, was dedicated in her presence and with her aid. President House and Superintendent Parker have reason to rejoice over what has been accomplished and to be very hopeful for the future. This college in due time will fill a place no less important than that filled by colleges farther north.

At Mt. Holyoke President Woolley conferred degrees upon 107 candidates. The \$40,000 gift of Miss Helen Gould as an endowment of the chair of Biblical literature, in memory of her mother, was announced, and she herself was an honored guest. Various other sums of money, together with art treasures, were given by friends and alumni for the new art building dedicated on Commencement Day, Prof. John H. Wright of Harvard delivering the address. His subject was the Study of the History of Art in the College.

At Tabor College, Iowa, acting Pres. John Gordon, D. D., delivered the sermon before a graduating class of fourteen. Rev. Robert Yost of Omaha addressed the Christian associations. The alumni address was given by Miss Helen A. Brooks, and the Commencement orator was Rev. H. H. Gregg of St. Louis. For the first time the college has conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon colored men and has honored an alumnus with the degree of Doctor of Laws. The year's prosperity is marked by the completion of buildings valued at over \$35,000.

This year's graduating class of four was the largest in the history of Fargo College, North Dakota. The baccalaureate sermon by President Morley, on the Kinship of Great Souls, and the address by Rev. W. A. Bartlett, D. D., of Chicago, on Some Weakness in the Newer Education, are worthy of mention. The current expenses are nearly provided for, and some progress has been made on the Pearsons endowment—to which the Senior Class contributed \$120. The present building, already over-crowded, must be supplemented in some way in order to accommodate the students next year.

The festive days of Commencement week at Endeavor Academy, Wisconsin, were changed into days of mourning by the sudden death of the principal, Rev. Russell L. Cheney, who

## Index to Volume LXXXVII.

## Nos. 1 to 26 Inclusive

## Biographical

Bell, Rev. S. Linton,	809
Cross, Rev. Moses K.,	414
Emerson, Rev. F. F.,	757
Grant, Rev. Henry Martyn,	471
Maxwell, Rev. L. B.,	515
Ostrander, D. D., Rev. James S.,	788
Runnels, Rev. M. T.,	515
Seelye, D. D., Rev. Samuel T.,	349
Votaw, Rev. Elihu Hillis,	471
Woodhull, Rev. J. A.,	524

## Meetings

Auburn Seminary, Midwinter Conference at,	195
Berkshire Evangelical Union,	760
Boston City Missionary Society, Eighty-fifth Annual Meeting,	182
Congregational Club, 154,	470
Canadian Congregationalists Conference,	867
Congregational Clubs, 248, 518, 652; Education Society, 875,	
Cuban Conference, An Epoch-Making,	376
Faneuil Hall Gospel Meetings—Preaching Christ in the Cradle of Liberty,	400
Home Missionary Society in Syracuse, 78th Annual Meeting, 671, 864; Nuggets from Syracuse, 875,	
Illinois Congregationalists Rally at Rockford,	788
International Missionary Union, Kindergarten Union at Boston, Ninth Annual Convention of the International, 539; Meetings, Wisdom from the, 647,	900
Massachusetts General Association at Plymouth,	527
Meetings, Round of Summer, Methodist Episcopal Conference, 624; Church South, Conference of, 167,	886
New Hampshire Association, Aftermath from the, 780	
Oklahoma Meeting,	714
Presbyterians, General Assembly of, 732; Pen Pictures of, 775,	
State Meetings, A Group of, 612, 760; Other, 789, 833,	
Student Volunteer Movement, Fourth International Convention of, 116; Volunteer Convention in Toronto, 227; Convention in History, Greatest, 548; Aftermath from Toronto, 381, 413,	
Woman's Board, Semi Annual Meeting of,	636
W. H. M. A.'s Semi-Annual,	707
Young Men's Congregational Club,	154

## Poems

April Shower,	604
April Song,	602
Bedtime Prayer,	602
Blessed The,	924
Blind Children,	747
Buttons,	161
Cal's Cradle,	543
Child at Prayer,	125
Children's Cheers,	490
Communion,	383
Compact with Spring,	602
Conscious Immortality,	457
Easter,	457
Easter Day, Thine,	570
Heart's Springtide, The,	450
Hepatica,	887
Holy Scripture,	532
Homecoming, The,	826
I Am the Way,	449
Immortality, Thought of,	236
Irish Love Song,	490
Just Be Glad,	416
Lazarus,	784
Little Runaway,	644
Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary,	32
Ministry of Comfort, Quoted in the,	740
Mothers of the Revolution,	137
My Jacket,	91
My Little Girl's Hand,	776
Our Homemaker,	161
Policeman, The,	237
Rest,	605
Saints and Martyrs,	207
Seeing God,	675
Silence, in the,	207
Solitary, The,	92
S. P. C. T. T. Stone, To Miss Ellen M.,	907
Three Ships,	648
Thy Law,	32
'Tis Good to Live,	351
To Mary,	209
Trust for the New Year,	681
Twilight Thoughts,	250
Unto Me,	352
Valentine,	61
Wandering Willie,	
When to Trust,	
Winter Bough,	
Wouldn't Say "Please,"	

## General Index

Abbey Paintings in the Boston Library,	454
Abbotts' Part in Higher Education for Women, The,	736
Adam in History, Place of,	436
Alliance No. 2, Dual,	16
American Congregationalism, Andover Seminary Be Removed, Shall, 706; Should Remain in Andover, 706; Other Suggestions, 706; Call to All Sons of, 715; Discussion Concerning, 754; Discussion, 778; Commencement at, 883,	
Anglo-Japanese Compact,	263
Animals' Christmas Tree, An,	699
Auburn's Jubilant Commencement,	
Backward Looks Over an Eventful Life: I. The Pulpit and the Bar, 55; II. My Work as an Author, 200; III. My Correspondence, Its Extent and Nature, 346; IV. Preaching—My Experience and Observation, 535,	

Bags, Barrows, Death of Dr. J. H., 808; Affectionate Tributes to, 855,	571
Bear Lost His Tail, How the,	61
Berkley Temple—The Institutional Church Tested,	119
Bewer, Oberlin's New Professor, Dr. Julius A.,	447
Bible, Study of, 881; Study, Average Student's, 387; New Ways of Studying and Teaching, 388; Study Cycle of the Student Y. M. C. A., 801; Classes, Specimens of Courses Used in, 851,	
Biblical Criticism in 1901: I. The Old Testament, 66; II. The New Testament, 98,	
Bird, Twenty-one Years in South Chicago, Rev. George H.,	740
Birds' Petition,	458
Bits from New Books, 131, 242, 380, 462, 609, 717,	
Block Beautiful and What Is Hoped From It, A,	826
Book Chat, 97, 213, 423, 545, 651, 832; Room, in a, 357,	
Books, Be Satisfied With, for the Housewife, 670; and Libraries, 783,	
Boston, In and Around, 71, 88, 132, 186, 250, 254, 303, 307, 365, 367, 429, 470, 512, 551, 584, 611, 692, 722, 759, 796, 839, 873, 887,	
Bound Brook Freshet, Bow and the Cord,	572
Bowdoin College Centennial, Bradford, D. D., Benj. F.,	884
Bread and Butter Question, British Power, Future of, Broadway, Thermacle, New York, Passing of,	646, 707, 850
Brockton, Mass., Religion in a Typical American Shoe City,	677
Buck, the Man and the Musician, Dudley,	172
Bushnell for Today, Value of, 806; Bushnelliana, 811; Aphorisms of Bushnell, 812; A Wise Man, 813; My Week with, 813; An Epitome on the Life of, 814; Personal Indebtedness to, 815; Marked Hartford, Dr. for, 817; A Word from Another Hartford Disciple, 818; Influence in England, 819; Recollections of a Former Parishioner, 820; A Preacher's Preacher, 821; New Book by Dr., 821; The Versatile, 821,	922
Bushnell's Re-appraisal, Horace, Business Man's New Year Endeavor, 10; Men and the Kingdom, 263, Butler, Columbia's New President, Prof. N. M.,	594
California, Candidates for the Ministry, Why Fewer,	101
Cathedral Church for New York, Cheerful Living,	773
Cheering Christian News from Everywhere, 491; Facts for the Common People, 519,	807
Chicago, Touches of, 413; In and Around, 267, 99, 132, 158, 206, 243, 275, 308, 359, 387, 415, 463, 530, 567, 613, 649, 685, 709, 830, 872, 895, 923,	
Child, Law for the, 603; and the Orator, 737,	
Children's Praying Names for, Harold's Birthday in California, Here and There,	409
Child's Idea of God, 32; Thought of Death, 457,	
China, Signs of Progress in, 87; Next Struggle in, 439; Stability in, 521; Situation in, 699,	
Chinese Students, National Convention of, 29; Exclusion, 562,	
Christian News from Everywhere, 98, 122, 125, 206, 267, 410, 576, 618, 636, 693, 741, 776; Endeavor's Twenty-first Birthday, 235; Endeavor in the Far West, Phase of, 632; Even if not a Church Attendant, 519; Man and Other Men, 598; World Catholicism, 649; World Pulpit, 157, 324,	
Church of Tomorrow, 8; Expansion in Cities, 342; Sins of the, 343; A Half-century in a Country, Growth and a Reason for It, 708; It May Be, 538; In the Home, 594,	
Church's One Salvation, Churchill, Andover's Memorial to Professor,	406
Circus Came to Teddy, How the, City Student Problem, Colleges and the Country, Colorado,	351, 894, 899, 801
Columbia Opens a Building for Religious Work, Comfort for the Childless, Committee of Fifteen, Report of, Common Song,	547, 498, 383, 871, 85
Condemn or To Save, To, Congregational Library, Recent Additions to,	263, 651
Congregationalism Among the Colored People, 56; In Western Pennsylvania, 670; Our Slow Growth and a Reason for It, 708; Problems of British, 901,	
Connecticut, 68, 244, 424, 653, Connors, Young, Coronation of Little King Edward, Cross, An Empty,	748, 859, 407
Cuba, Protestant Unity in, 374; Our Responsibilities in, 412,	
Curmudgeon, The Old, Current Thought,	738, 772
Davidson, Memorabilia of Dr., 305; The Life Prof. A. B., 347,	
Day of Prayer for Colleges, Deaconesses, Do We Need, Denying Self, Deputation to India, Formal Report of, Detroit,	221, 380, 374, 811, 413
Devolution, Dick's Bed Room, Didn't Want to Believe It, Disabilities, Reckoning with Our, Do and Pussikin on the Ice, Dole, Governor Sanford E., 533; Boston Sojourn of, 673,	162, 167, 892, 237
Domestic Service Problems—A Business Basis Needed, 61; Science Investigations, Obstacles in, 237, Doors and Passing of the, Down-town Church Str., Shall the, Dying Judge's Confession of Christ,	416, 32, 265

Easter Apologue, 453; How Dutch Children Celebrate, 458; in Greater New York, Holy Week and, 507; Holy Week and, 513, Ecclesiastical Leaders, Value of, Education, 25, 520, 567, 739, 797; of Box, 712,	881, 86
Edward VII. and Sabbath Observance, Eighty-five Years of Christian and Benevolent Work—Boston, England, Religious Outlook in, 267; Religious Drifts in, 676; In the New Realm, Religion in, 921,	
Every Man His Work, To, Experiment in Horticulture, A Little, Fairchild of Oberlin, James Harris, 153; Passing of Oberlin's Grand Old Man, 446; As We Knew Him in Oberlin, 452; His Life Story, 452,	
Famine Live Doll, Famine Children of India, Father's Share in Home-making, The, Fire Engines and Candles, Flowers in the Church Edifice, Effective Use of, For You, Forefathers Honored, Foreordination, Question of, Forgiving Spirit, The, Forum, in Government, 485; In Religion, 486; In Education, 487; In Journalism, 488; In Business World, 489; Three Cheers, 489; For the Other Half, 490; In the Philippines, 495; In Every Day Life, 496; In Literature, 502; From the Mission Field, 504; In Church Life, 511; Appreciations, 550, 555,	749, 464, 602, 236, 10, 627, 757, 671, 850, 677, 172, 596
Galahad, Passing Away of Sir, Give the Best and Get the Best, Gladness in Yale, Dr. Washington, Gloomy Herick, God the Permanent Factor of Life, God's Works in Nature, Good Cheer, Foundations of, 482; In Government, 485; In Religion, 486; In Education, 487; In Journalism, 488; In Business World, 489; Three Cheers, 489; For the Other Half, 490; In the Philippines, 495; In Every Day Life, 496; In Literature, 502; From the Mission Field, 504; In Church Life, 511; Appreciations, 550, 555,	454, 483, 414, 647, 284, 882
Greatness of Little Things, Greedy Red Fox, The, Griggs, Completed Course of Mr. Griggs, B. Influence, Edward Howard, 448,	153, 271
Hale—the Lent a Hand Man, Edward Everett, 497; Honored in His Own Country, Dr., 532, Hall, A Noble Figure in English Religious Life, Newman, 116; Dr. Thomas's Tribute, 316; As a Hymn Writer, 347; D. D. President of Union Theological Seminary, Charles Cutbert, 30, Hancock House, On the Site of the, Hanna and His Interest in Labor Problems, The Real Senator, Harold's Birthday in California, Here and There, Herring Begin to Run, When, Hiram—a Study in "Indolence," Holiday in a Tropic Island, How Spirit's Work, How Shall We Aid the, Home, There's No Place Like, 57; Minister and His, 58; The Minister and His Hours with His Family, 304; Which Makes the Right Kind of a Boy, 161; Missionary Society, Reorganization of, 702; Missionary Society—A Significant Step in Policy, 650, Homesickness, Universal, Hopkins, D. D., Williams's New President, Rev. Henry, 118; in Kansas City, Service of Free, 466,	
Horner, American Appointments of, Rev. W. Garrett, Hume's Brief American Sojourn, Robert, Hutchins—An Honorable Example, Rev. W. T., Idols of Today, If I Be I, Illinois, "Imitatio Christi," The Modern, 411; The Real, 674, Immortality, Only Capable of Immortality, Is Man, Improving, Is the World, India to Christian America, A New Cal from, 178; Appreciative Words from, 522; Famine and the Kataris, 787, Intercessory Prayer, International Sunshine Society, 516; Library of Young Men with His, Investors, A Word to, Iowa, 180; Notable Doings in, 860, Irrigation on a National Scale, Japan Received the Treaty, How, 466; in China, 507, Jerusalem, My Happy Home, Joe, My Amazulu Boy, Joy of the Risen Lord, Kaiser Wilhelm and His Sons, Anecdotes of, Kansas, Kingbirds, Family of, Komers, Technology, 10, 249, 262,	597, 782, 562, 851, 214, 234, 771, 110, 58, 20, 631, 446, 353, 425, 858, 10, 249, 262, 391, 426, 83, 12, 157, 305, 630, 748, 406, 357, 197, 483, 13, 11

McKenzie, Thirty-fifth Anniversary of Dr., Among the May, 685; Worth Reading in the June, 863, Maine, 100, 278, 510, 688, 900, Managing, Gentle Art of, 747, Manhood Suffrage a Failure, March Musicals, 457; Straight Up to It, 572, Marieive Lioness, Gentle, Meditations of Nancy, 570, Men Prominent in Current Christian History, Some, 824, Methodist Changes of Belief, 230, Moynell in Boston, Mrs., 503, Michigan, 379; Copper Country, in the, 312, Milton's Composition, 777, Ministerial Methods, Ministers and Their Pulpit Themes, Fifty, Minnesota, Misdirected Energy of Massachusetts Churches, 268, Mission, Romance of an Inland, 687; Work in Guam, Pioneer, 822, Mormonism, Camera as an Adjunct in, 23; in Asia, Some Impressions of, 303, 344; New Plans for, 483; The One Thing Needful in, 675, Modern Idol, A, Money, Queer Kinds of, Moody's Influence Two Years After His Death, Traces of D. L., Mormonism, A Defiant Mood, Mothering the World, Mothers' Meetings, Topics for, Mott Back from His World Trip, 268, Music of the Church, What It Is and May Become, Muskegon's Hospital Intrusted to Congregationalists, 853, Nancy Was Homesick, When, Nation Looking Outward, A, Nebraska, New Hampshire, 134, 325, 546, 718, 920, New Haven, An Eventful Week in, New Jersey, New York, In and Around, 30, 58, 90, 133, 176, 205, 243, 281, 308, 350, 449, 550, 577, 600, 632, 672, 718, 750, 861, 885; State of, 36, 715, 918, No License Campaigns in Towns, North Adams's Diamond Jubilee, North Dakota, Oberlin Seminary, Commencement at, Ohio, One of Thirteen, Optimists and Their Reasons for the Faith That Is in Them, Other Side of the Shield, Outlook for Christian Unity, Outsiders, One Way of Reaching, Oxford, Going to Church in Old, Pacific Coast and Chinese Exclusion, Paline as a Teacher, Professor "Parents' Nights," Pastoral Methods, Penicillins, Pennsylvania, Pensions for Ministers, Periodicals, News of the, Philanthropic Policeman, Philippines, What to Do With the, 198; American Teachers in the, 377; School Teaching in the, 704; American Teacher in the, 707, Pictures, New Use for Old, 382; Another Use for Old, 601, Pleased to Be, Pilgrim Faith, Essential Principles of the, Pioneer Work in Our Own Land, Plymouth, Fresh Message from, 770; A Century of Bay State Fellowships, 780; Sensible Sunday Observance Delivered, 794; Fables from, 794, Post Office in the World, The Simplest, Potatoes—What Anna Missed and Found, Countess, Prayer in Old Ages, Preaching from the Preacher's Point of View, Precious Stone Set in a Chair, A, New, 783; Statement of Faith, Side Lights on the New, 852, Presbyterians, Measure of Revision If Proposed by the, President, Sending Love to the, Progress of the Church, Prohibition a Fact not a Farce in New Hampshire, Pulpit Supply Committee, A Friendly Letter to the Chairman of a, Purity Campaign, Rabbit Woman, Railways as Civilizers, Reformed Faith, Reformer's Malediction, A, Refuges of Lies, Religion in a Typical American Shoe City, Religious Life in the Eastern Colleges for Women, Repentance, Reverence, The Third, Revival, The Coming, 531; Source of a Social, 882, Rhode Island, Richies, Robie, Dr. Edward, Roosevelt Boys, 784; His Valuation of the Sunday School, 853, Rosebery and the Liberal League, Lord, Sabbath in the Scriptures, 735; The Christian's Use of the, 770; The Civil, 800, St. Louis, A Whiff of, St. Abby's Pink Parrot, School Gardens in Europe and America, Purpose of, Schoolmasters' Ingenious Punishments, Scotland, Letter from, Scottish Bible Class and What It Sees, Seed Cakes Grew, How the, Seminaries, 73, 105, 288, 432, 657, 837,	154, 747, 900, 231, 572, 193, 570, 824, 230, 503, 777, 613, 89, 37, 268, 687, 822, 230, 483, 380, 270, 93, 168, 703, 500, 711, 268, 378, 853, 825, 917, 426, 420, 579, 579, 123, 739, 465, 737, 245, 823, 924, 493, 810, 633, 232, 123, 565, 737, 500, 299, 54, 297, 215, 198, 681, 177, 493, 644, 745, 828, 84, 926, 735, 127, 34, 323, 89, 379, 473, 458, 133, 771, 577, 738, 179, 203, 231, 407, 464, 107, 142, 607, 345, 342, 18, 318, 711, 208, 7, 107, 705, 604, 837
---	--



"Settlement Method" With Boys, 59	449: Welcome to Miss, 536; Two Letters from, 536; Captivity and Release of, 568; Again in Her Home, 569; As a Lecturer, 594; Busy Days for Miss, 607; Her Story of Her Capture, 629; And the Newspaper Men, 764.	Theological Schools, Cost of Our, 669	Ward—An Easter Story, In the Com-
Shadows, 127	374	Three Cities, Touches of, 413	mon, 450
Shall We Let It Over Again, 207	781	Tolerance, Duty of, 593	Washburn, President of Robert Col-
Sheldon, A Sunday with Rev. Charles M., 301	What the, 374	Train, In the, 680	lege, Constantinople, George, 642
Shipping Flowers to Europe, 540	Striking Utterances, 178, 234, 275, 521, 584, 597, 660, 672, 724, 774.	True Fast, 301	Washington Happenings, 28, 202; State of, 185; Things of Today and Tomorrow in, 714.
Sin, Evolution and the Doctrine of, 673	Students Say Unto the Churches, 390	Tucker at Union Seminary, Presi-	501, 603
Social Settlement Drifts and Doings, 597	What the, 374	dent, 577, 626	Waymarks for Women, 501, 603
South Dakota, 390	Summer Bible School, 374	Turning Points, 362	Week of Prayer, 541
South End Congregational Churches, Boston's, 530	Sunday Evening Service, Two Views of the, 578; Blue Laws, 670; School of Today, Study of the, 708, 741.	Twin, The Beautiful, 417	Why Robin Stopped Crying, 499
Southland, New Appeals from the, 508	Talmage—An Erratic Genius in the Ministry, Death of Dr. T. De-	Two Birthdays, 61; Prize Offers, 231, 264.	Willow Pattern, Story of the, 383
Southworth Lectures at Andover Academy, 686	Witt, 562	Two-Thirds Who Stay, 455	Wireless Telegraphy and How It Works, 365
Sowing Time, 631	Tampa, Troubles of the Church at, 738	Uncalendared Hero, An, 619	Witness of Uprightness, 703
Speech of His Lifetime, 306	Tangles, 80, 126, 208, 272, 418, 604	Uncladared Hero, An, 619	Woods, Henry—Another Substantial Boston Merchant Gone, 63
Standing Together, 341	Temperance, 265, 760; Lessons in Sunday Schools, 152; Reform, What Next in, 233.	United Free Church Assembly and George Adam Smith, 902	Worcester's Welcome Mission, 641
Stebbins's Great-heartedness, Horatio, 705	Ten and How They Came to the Rescue, 159	Unjust Judgments, 887	Word, A Fraternal, 410
Stone, Captivity of Miss Ellen M., 131; Released from Captivity, 290; Officials of the Board of Relief, 295; Appreciative Words from Miss Stone's Brother, 296; Story of the Capture, 296; Letter from Miss, 297; Release, 301; Was Effected, How the Release of Miss, 431; Release of Miss,	Thayer's Great-heartedness, Prof., 268	Uplands, On the, 854	Worship of the Sanctuary, 509
		Verezhagin, Painter of War, Apostle of Peace, 164	Year for God, A, 53
		Vermont, 179, 359, 610, 735	Yearly Story, The, 246
		Veteran Worker in India Gone, 619	Young People's Work Along Psychological Lines, 508
		Violet's Dress, 62	Zurich and Its Interesting Church Life, Ancient, 309
		Volunteers, The Churches and the, 507	
		Wage-earner, My Experiment as a, 564	

## Commencements

(Continued from page 931.)

had been falling in health since his breakdown in November, 1900. The beautiful new academy building, for which he had so earnestly toiled, completed, and freed from debt, was to be dedicated Thursday, June 12. On Wednesday, at the twilight hour, in front of the building into which he had bulid his hopes, the body, borne by students, was laid to rest. The building, named Cheney Hall, was dedicated according to the program. The happy consummation of the hopes of many was due to Mr. Cheney, whose efforts were heartily seconded by Sec. Theodore Clifton and the Education Society. The building cost over \$8,000. The graduating class numbered six. Rev. W. M. Ellis has been elected principal and president of the board of trustees.

Phillips Academy, Andover, graduated ninety-three boys last week. Dr. Harry P. Dewey gave them the baccalaureate sermon. A feature of special interest was the announcement that the board of trustees had created the office of vice-principal, to be filled by Mr. Alfred E. Stearns. Mr. Stearns is a graduate of Amherst College, 1894, and Andover Seminary, 1900, and has been registrar of the academy for two years past. As a nephew of Dr. Bancroft, a grandson of President Stearns, and a direct descendant of Jonathan French, who, two generations earlier, was the lifelong Andover pastor and one of the academy's first trustees in 1778, he is coming back to his own in form and place of service. He is very popular with the student body, and when Judge Bishop announced his election at the Commencement exercises, only the sacredness of the house where they were held kept the boys, in addition to their long-continued applause, from breaking out into the regular "Andover cheer." The fine Borden gymnasium is now completed and the new archaeological building to be ready in the autumn, as also the "Brothers Field," given by Mr. George B. Knapp of Boston in memory of his brother, Arthur M. Knapp, late librarian in the Boston Public Library. Dr. McKenzie was elected president of the Alumni Association.

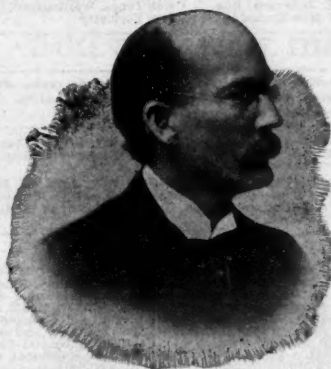
## Woburn's New Pastor

Early in the winter the old First Church sorrowfully parted with its honored leader, Rev. Dr. Doremus Scudder. On June 10 a large and representative council installed his successor, Rev. Stephen A. Norton, D. D., of San Diego, Cal.

Dr. Norton is no stranger to Eastern life, though most of his ministry has been in the interior and far West. He was born in New York State, graduated at Amherst College, 1878, and received his theological training at Hartford and Chicago Seminaries. After eleven years' service in Illinois the failing health of a member of his family led him to the Pacific coast, and for the past eight years

he has been pastor of the growing church at San Diego. During his fruitful ministry here a fine church edifice has been erected and the membership has shown marked gains.

Dr. Norton's statement before the council was a fresh, incisive and vital presentation of the great fundamentals of the faith, and revealed a well-trained mind, spiritual insight and sympathy with the best in progressive orthodoxy. It was received with marked favor. At the installation service Dr. A. H.



REV. STEPHEN A. NORTON, D. D.

Plumb preached the sermon. Dr. H. N. Hoyt, formerly of Sacramento, Cal., and an old friend of Dr. Norton, gave the felicitous charge to the pastor, while another old college friend, Rev. D. A. Newton, voiced the welcome of Woburn conference. Dr. March, the honored pastor emeritus, gave in his inimitable manner the charge to the people.

It is matter for congratulation that this important pulpit has been so speedily and happily filled. Under Dr. Norton's wise and consecrated leadership the Woburn church may be expected to gain in strength and influence.

F. S. H.

## A Sunday School Tour in Berkshire

BY REV. W. T. McELVEEN, PH. D., BOSTON

This recent brief campaign was under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Sunday School Association. The towns visited were Adams, West Stockbridge, Dalton and Huntington. In each, on consecutive days, district Sunday school conventions or conferences were held to consider methods of administration, organizing boys' clubs, managing Junior Endeavor Societies.

It was a great pleasure to meet the ministers. Mr. Penniman of Adams has the best Beecher library in the world and tells many interesting stories of the great Brooklyn preacher. Mr. Andrews knows Governor Crane as few men do and is enthusiastically fond of him. Indeed, everybody in the Berkshires is. Evidences of his mindfulness are everywhere. Mr. Curtis has been pastor at West Stockbridge for nineteen years. His ancestors were the original settlers of the

near-by village of Curtisville. The ministry was well represented at the conferences.

With few exceptions, the pastors teach or visit the school regularly. Many of them have week day classes. Few, however, are catechetical. Some superintendents of Junior Endeavor Societies testify that separating boys from girls and holding a weekly session for each works better than the mixed societies. In a number of places Junior work accomplishes more than any other agency.

Efforts are being made to hold the older young people by educational classes. At Adams a modified form of institutional work is carried on in the splendidly equipped parish house. The basement of the chapel at Dalton is given over to the boys and youth for lessons in carpentry and wood carving. Other pastors have nature study classes, and by walks and talks with their boys and girls seek to know them and to acquaint them with the finer things of life. One minister told me that he had made no investment that yielded larger dividends than the gift of Warren's Almost Fourteen to the adolescents of his Sunday school. The feeling is growing that this is the most hopeful period for religious work. If we only knew how to take advantage of the tide of adolescence at its flow, we might lift the youth over the bar of irresolution into the haven of the divine kingdom. This is nature's day of grace, when the boy or girl may be led without jar or convulsion into the life spiritual and eternal.

Decision Day is being used by not a few Sunday schools as the time when the boys and girls pass into the church as naturally and as easily as from the grammar school to the high. It is arranged for far ahead. Conferences are held by the pastor with parents and teacher. Instruction in the pastor's week day class has Decision Day in view, and when it arrives it is a day of fruit gathering.

Some Berkshire ministers are saying that the baptized child is a member of the church and ought to be enrolled as such, and that the question to be put to the adolescent is not, "Will you unite with the church?" but, rather, "Will you not on your own account now affirm your allegiance to Christ and to the church of your parents and childhood?"

## A Duluth Debt Raising

Pilgrim Church, Duluth, Minn., rejoices over the removal of a mortgage of \$15,000. When the edifice was planned in 1888, a resolution was adopted providing that it should cost "not more than the amount subscribed." Unfortunately, this could not be carried out, partly because of a fire, which destroyed the building when at the point of completion. Part of the loss fell upon the church. A mortgage was inevitable, and for fourteen years interest has been paid.

This year the obligation had to be paid or renewed. The people were brought to feel that the time had come to attack the principal. The full amount looked too large to take care of at once. Aid was solicited from the Church Building Society, which promised a loan of \$5,000 without interest when the remainder of the debt had been

paid. The trustees went energetically to work. The congregation was thoroughly canvassed. So generous was the response that, after a few weeks' labor, on the day when the mortgage was due the treasurer had in the bank \$10,450 to meet the full obligation of principal and interest, exclusive of the amount promised by the Building Society. In about two weeks the loan from the society was received, and Pilgrim was free from the burden of interest. The loan will be repaid in equal annual installments.

This happy financial condition gives great satisfaction to the congregation. Last year the structure was thoroughly repaired and beautified at a cost of \$2,500. The year before a new heating plant was put in. The property is now in first-class condition. A spirit of harmonious fellowship and a willingness to labor augur well for the future. Of the sixteen persons who joined at the last communion, twelve just on the threshold of manhood and womanhood came on confession from the Sunday school. Several others desire to unite at the next opportunity.

## Record of the Week

### Calls

BEARDSLEY, FRANK G., Rock Rapids, Io., to Greenwood Ch., Des Moines. Accepts.  
BISHOP, EDWIN W., South Ch., Concord, N. H., declines call to First Ch., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
CONRY, A. W., Essex, Vt., to Maize, Kan. Is at work.  
DODGE, AUSTIN, lately of Burlington, Mass., to Lyndeboro, N. H. Accepts.  
DOWNS, CHAS. A., formerly of North Dakota, to Little Rock, Io., with Ellsworth, Minn. Accepts.  
FITCH, ALBERT E., Brooklyn, N. Y., to Madison Avenue Ch., Cleveland, O. Accepts.  
GILCHRIST, HOWARD H., formerly of Maize, Kan., to Bethany Ch., W. Terre Haute, Ind. Accepts.  
HIGGINSOTHAM, T. MATISON, Newark, O., to South Ch., Lorain; also to Postville, Io. Accepts the latter.  
HUGHES, HUGH P., Dexter, Mich., to Eastlake. Accepts.  
JACKSON, W. B., lately of Owen Center, Io., to Ohevedan. Is at work.  
JAQUITH, CHAS. A., East Woodstock, Ct., to South Windsor. Accepts.  
KEDZIE, WM. E., Oberlin Sem., to Vicksburg, Mich. Accepts.  
LATHROP, CHAS. A., Mayflower Ch., Toledo, O., to Lucas and Washington. Accepts, to begin July 1.  
LONG, C. W., Vicksburg, Mich., to Orland and Gage, Ind. Is on the field.  
MERLINO, GUISeppe, Windsor Locks, Ct., to Italian Ch., Hartford.  
NEWCOMB, OZBO R., late of Barborton, O., to Rock Creek. Accepts, and has begun work.  
OBB, JAS. B., formerly of Santa Cruz, Cal., accepts call to Wallace, Ida., not to Green Lake, Wn., as stated May 31.  
PEEBLES, GEORGE, Mayflower Ch., Chicago, to Naperville, Ill. Accepts.  
PINGREE, ARTHUR H., Pigeon Cove, Mass., to Norwood.  
RAYMOND, FRED'K W., Yale Sem., to Anderson, Ind. Accepts.  
ROSE, CHAS. G., Dundee, Mich., to Mattison and Batavia. Accepts.  
SWIFT, CLARENCE F., Park Avenue Ch., Minneapolis, Minn., accepts call to Central Ch., Fall River, Mass.  
TRUSLOW, ARTHUR, Y. M. C. A. secretary, Baltimore, Md., to general secretaryship of Greenpoint Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y. Has begun work.

### Ordinations and Installations

BAKER, ERNEST L., t. North Weare, N. H., June 18. Sermon, Rev. F. H. Page; other parts, Rev. Messrs. Louis Ellms, T. C. H. Bouton, G. H. Reed, E. C. Bartlett, W. A. Bushee, R. H. Cochran.  
BRUNO, FRANK J., Yale Divinity School, o. and t. assistant, First Ch., Waterbury, Ct., June 11. Sermon, Rev. Sherrod Soule; other parts, Rev. L. H. Holden, Prof. F. C. Porter and J. G. Davenport, D. D.  
BUNDICK, CHAS. H., Chicago Sem., o. and t. Second Ch., Moline, Ill. Sermon, Prof. E. T. Harper; other parts, Rev. Messrs. Carl Hanson, W. B. Millard, H. T. Williams, W. W. Willard, Theo. Crowl.

### Eminent Physicians

are eagerly studying the problem of baby feeding. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is recommended by the leading family physicians. It is always safe and reliable. Send for book "Babies," 71 Hudson Street, New York.

BUSH, FRED'K R., Chicago Sem., o. and t. Bangor, Mich., June 10. Sermon, Rev. L. K. Long; other parts, Rev. Messrs. F. W. Bush (father of candidate), W. J. Cady, C. DeW. Brower and F. G. McHenry.

CURTIS, NORMAN E., Chicago Sem., o. Pilgrim Ch., Denver, Col., June 5. Sermon, Rev. F. T. Bayley; other parts, Rev. Messrs. C. H. Hopkins, Horace Sanderson, L. D. Blandford, H. M. Skeels.

DICKINSON, CORNELIUS E., rec. p. Columbia Ch., Cincinnati, O., June 13, in connection with the meeting of Cincinnati Congregational Union. Sermon, Dr. D. M. Pratt.

GAYLORD, EDWARD D., Hartford Sem., o. and t. Charlemont, Mass., June 18. Sermon, Prof. A. R. Merriam, D. D.; other parts, Rev. Messrs. E. W. Gaylord (father of candidate), E. F. Hunt, C. M. Crooks, E. A. Robinson and Lyman Whiting, D. D.

JENNINGS, WM. L., Bangor Sem., o. Norridgewock, Me., June 13. Sermon, Dr. C. A. Beckwith; other parts, Rev. Messrs. G. F. Wright, F. B. Hyde, Norman McKinnon, C. D. Boothby and H. W. Kimball.

JOHNSON, GEO. H., Yale Sem., o. Monroe, Ct., June 6. Sermon, Dr. F. K. Sanders; other parts,

Continued on page 936.

## Marriages

The charge for marriage notices is twenty-five cents.

BLOOD—BEARD—in Rantoul, Ill., June 4, Rev. Charles R. Blood, pastor of the church, and Annie C. Beard, Rev. James Howie officiating.

BURDICK—WILSON—in Norrie, Wis., by Rev. J. Lloyd Smith, Rev. Chas. H. Burdick of Moline, Ill., and Myrtle I. Wilson of Norrie.

JONES—JULIE—in New York city, June 18, by Dr. C. E. Jefferson, Rev. J. Owen Jones, Wallingford, Ct., and Miss Emma Jubbe of New York city.

## Deaths

The charge for notices of deaths is twenty-five cents. Each additional line ten cents, counting eight words to a line. The money should be sent with the notice.

CURTIS—At Maltz, Ala., Mira Vail, wife of Rev. Charles B. Curtis, president of the Alabama Industrial Missionary Association.

FOX—At Hampton, Io., May 18, Rev. John W. Fox, pastor of the Congregational churches of Buda, Granville, Forest and Oneida, Ill.—of the latter at the time of his death.

### MRS. SARAH A. DICKINSON

Mrs. Sarah A. Dickinson, wife of Rev. Henry A. Dickinson, died at her home in Huntington, Sunday, June 1, of a complication of bronchitis and Bright's disease. She was born at Vermilionville, Ill., April 23, 1843, the oldest daughter of Dr. James S. Bullock, a native of Rehoboth; in 1865 she married Mr. Dickinson, and most of the time since has resided in Huntington and Chester. As a pastor's wife she was active, efficient and conscientious in the discharge of her duty, and both in times of prosperity and of sore trial has shown rare courage and devotion to her family. She was highly esteemed in the community where she has lived so long, and many mourn her death as a personal loss. To her husband and four sons who survive her that loss is irreparable. The burial was at Oak Grove Cemetery, Springfield, June 3, Dr. J. L. R. Traak officiating.

### MRS. MIRA VAIL CURTIS

Died at Maltz, Ala., June 7, after a brief illness, Bright's disease, Mira Vail Curtis, wife of Rev. C. B. Curtis, a

descendant of Roger Sherman and of John Howland of the Mayflower, through a long line of godly ancestry. A graduate of Milwaukee Female College, she devoted fifteen years of her life to her loved work of teaching. Then marrying, with expectation of becoming a foreign missionary, she was refused by the medical examiners and they turned to home missions. During the last fourteen years of her life she devoted herself mainly to work among colored people on the cotton plantations, becoming one of the main founders and workers of The Industrial Missionary Association of Alabama, of which she was for many years the treasurer. Her memory will never be forgotten in hundreds of humble homes and among the churches and schools of the association whose success is so largely due to her heroic and self-denying labors.

### MRS. MARY J. K. GILBERT

On Dec. 31, 1896, a frail daughter was born to Captain Harvey Kingsbury in Coventry, Ct. In due time she was named Mary Jeffers. Frail she continued in her youth, and frail was she till her death May 31, 1902.

At the early age of fifteen she united with the Congregational church of Coventry, of which she was a member for more than sixty years, most faithful and constant. After the death of her sister in 1862, who had been the wife of Mr. H. E. H. Gilbert, she ministered to the two motherless girls, and in June, 1866, became Mr. Gilbert's wife and to her death was ever a true mother to the daughters. After Mr. Gilbert's death in 1895 she continued to reside in the old home with her unmarried daughter.

Mrs. Gilbert early adopted the title as the minimum rule of giving and was faithful in its fulfillment. The printed reports of the various congregational benevolent enterprises often contained notice of her gifts. At home she was ready to lend a hand to help on her loved church activities. For forty three years she was treasurer of the Female Fragment Society of the church. She was also, despite her frailty, a faithful Sunday school teacher till the last five years of her life, during which she was largely shut in her home. But in those last years she retained her interest in all that transpired in the community, even its social, civic and spiritual life. By correspondence, by seasonable tokens at holiday hours, by her words, too, as occasion offered, she showed a great desire for the salvation of souls. She leaves behind her influences for good upon the hearts of fathers and mothers in the community whom she taught in the Sunday school.

At the last, after some weeks of severe pain, she quietly fell asleep in Jesus. So we write the words of John: "I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

—Rev. 14:13.

In the obituary notice headed Mrs. Levi W. Hannah, in our issue of June 14, the last name was a misprint. It should have read, Mrs. Levi W. *Hannon*. Also, in the obituary of Miss M. E. Shepherd, printed June 21, the fourth line of the first stanza should read, "Lend, lend your wings, I mount, I fly."

## Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia.

It makes life miserable.

Its sufferers eat not because they want to, —but simply because they must.

They know they are irritable and fretful; but they cannot be otherwise.

They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, an uneasy feeling of puffy fullness, headache, heartburn and what not.

The effectual remedy, proved by permanent cures of thousands of severe cases, is

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

HOOD'S PILLS are the best cathartic.

## CLASSIC SIMPLICITY.

The new "Arts and Crafts" or Mission furniture promises to take a strong hold on the popular fancy. The living room, the hall, the library, the dining room—in fact, every room in the house, can be appropriately furnished with this simple but useful cabinetwork.

Here is a Rocking Chair with loose leather cushions on seat and back, broad arm rests, broad tread rockers, a low, deep seat, and high, bracing back frame.

It is all made of solid oak with weathered stain and wax finish. No veneer of any kind is used. The leather is the heaviest and best, with the old "thong" lacing. It is the kind of severe architecture which evidences the growing refinement of the people who buy furniture.



## PAINE FURNITURE CO.

WALL PAPER, RUGS and FURNITURE,

48 CANAL ST., BOSTON.

**CHURCH CARPETS**

AT MANU JOHN H. PRAY & SONS CO.,  
FACTURERS CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY.  
PRICES 658 WASHINGTON ST.  
OPP. ROYLSTON ST. BOSTON.



### Our Prize Risibles

Our offer of a book for the best original humorous story not exceeding 200 words brought us nearly fifty responses. The best twenty of these we submitted to Rev. John Calvin Goddard, who kindly consented to act as judge. Below we print the best four, in his order of valuation, from a purely literary standpoint. The first two stories were written by Mrs. Frank Beardsley, Platteville, Wis., who is entitled to the prize; the third, by Ellen A. Lang, Portland, Me.; and the fourth, by Miss Grace Willis, Milwaukee, Wis. Several other stories we expect to use later, at space rates. Of the remainder, only those accompanied by stamps will be returned. We are always glad to receive original contributions for this department, to use at space rates.

#### THE CAT WAS STILL THERE

A good story is told of the saving wit of a clergyman's wife whose husband has a way in the bosom of his family of making forcible remarks about those whom he does not approve.

One day a lady of his parish who had an unenviable reputation for meddlesome gossip called at the rectory. While the hostess was still entertaining her guest in the parlor, some one passed out at the street door; and directly from the stairway of the open hall came the inquiry:

"Nellie, that old cat's gone, has she?"

"Yes, dear," responded the wife promptly. "Sarah carried her away in a basket an hour ago."

#### THE NEAREST TO IT

It was a custom a few years ago for well-to-do Englishmen to send their sons to the British Provinces to learn farming. The utter ignorance of many of them as to farm life was a source of amusement to those who took them as apprentices.

One lad of not more than fifteen, on a farm in western Ontario, was dispatched in haste from the timber lot, where the men were getting out logs for a building, to the barn for a "cant-hook." He had not the slightest inkling as to what a cant-hook might be, but to avoid being laughed at for ignorance determined to go to the barn without question, hoping to see something that might answer the description suggested by the name. After a long absence he was seen returning, leading "old Mooley," the hornless cow.

"Here," he said as he came up to the astonished men; "this is the only thing I saw at the barn that ought to hook and can't."

#### THE ORACLE OF SCRIPTURE (Literal History)

Mrs. W—, a very religious woman with somewhat medieval ideas, had a dress which needed renovating, but could not make up her mind whether it would be better to turn it or dye it. So she went to the Bible for guidance. Opening it, her eyes lighted on the words, "O turn ye! O turn ye, for why will ye die?" So the dress was turned.

#### LAUNCHING THE BABY

Robert, a small boy who asks a good many questions, often puts two and two together, producing not a few amusing fours. He was much interested in the visit of Prince Henry, in the kaiser's yacht, in Miss Roosevelt's connection with it and all the princely doings.

In the flat across the hall from the one where Robert lives, a girl baby has lately appeared, who, in his estimation, eclipses even the prince in interest. He has asked a great many questions about her, and the other day capped the climax.

"Mama," he said, as he came indoors after comparing notes with another small boy who had a baby sister, "are they going to christen this baby?"

"Why, yes, dear, I suppose so."

"Well," anxiously, "do you s'pose they'll smash a bottle of champagne on her head?"

# Mellin's Food

There are various ways to modify milk, but if you want *real* modification and not mixtures, the best way, the easiest way, the way to make the nearest approach to mother's milk, is to modify with Mellin's Food; it truly modifies the casein of the milk and makes it more digestible.

SEND FOR A FREE SAMPLE OF MELLIN'S FOOD.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.



What Rev. Charles P. Pierce, East Douglass, Mass., says about

## THE PILGRIM Individual Communion Service



We enjoy the Pilgrim Individual Communion Service very much and of all that I have seen I regard it as the most pleasing in every way.

CHARLES P. PIERCE.

A sample set loaned to any church interested for use at one communion service.

THE PILGRIM PRESS  
Boston and Chicago

## Record of the Week

(Continued from page 934.)

Rev. Messrs. W. H. Sallmon, C. F. Stimson, O. W. Barker, W. G. Lathrop, C. W. Francis, C. B. McLean, L. E. Pangburn.

MARSHALL, W. L., o. and 4. Speedside, Ont., May 23. Parts, Rev. Messrs. Enoch Barker, R. J. Drysdale, J. K. Unsworth, J. H. Barnett.

MIX, CLIFFORD H. (Meth.), o. and 4. Cliftondale, Mass., May 14. Sermon, Rev. A. E. Cross; other parts, Rev. Messrs. A. J. Covell and C. F. Weeden, Drs. A. W. Archibald and D. S. Clark.

NICHOLS, J. H., o. and 4. Litchfield, Mich., May 27. Sermon, Rev. E. B. Allen; other parts, Rev. Messrs. A. J. Kempton, D. G. Blair and C. G. Rose.

NORTON, STEPHEN A., 4. First Ch., Woburn, Mass., June 10. Sermon, Rev. A. H. Plumb, D. D.; other parts, Rev. Messrs. W. H. Rollins, F. S. Hunnewell, D. A. Newton and Drs. A. H. Plumb, H. N. Hoyt, Daniel March.

RIDINGS, EDWARD J., Chicago Sem., o. Chebanse, Ill. Sermon, Dr. Graham Taylor; other parts, Rev. Messrs. Jas. Tompkins, D. D., F. H. Brown, A. R. Bosworth, Alex. Thompson, Prof. H. M. Scott.

SAUBER, G. A., o. and 4. New Rochelle, N. Y., June 13. Sermon, Rev. J. W. Cool; other parts, Rev. Messrs. H. M. Brown, Adam Reoch, C. M. Severance.

SENGSTACKE, H. A., o. Woodville, Pilgrim Ch., Savannah, Ga., June 5.

WALDRON, JOHN D., Northfield Acad., o. Central Union Ch., Honolulu, H. I., June 1. Sermon, Rev. W. M. Kincaid; other parts, Rev. Messrs. O. H. Gulick, W. D. Westervelt, J. P. Erdman and Dr. S. E. Bishop. Mr. Waldron is to take charge of the Otis, Mass., church.

## Resignations

BOOTH, HENRY K., First Ch., Michigan City, Ind., on account of sickness in the family.

BUMFUS, ISAAC C., Sherman Mills, Me.

MAKEY, GEO. W., Atlantic Ch., St. Paul, Minn.

FALKNER, ALICE R., Hammond, Ind., to enter state W. C. T. U. work.

REYNOLDS, CHAS., North Englewood Ch., Chicago, Ill. Church declines to accept his resignation.

STONE, WILMOT C., Greenwood Ch., Des Moines, Io.

TAUBER, JAS. M., Enid, Okl., to take effect July 1.

## Dismissals

GAYLORD, EBER W., North Ch., Amherst, Mass., June 10.

MACFADDEN, ROBT A., Central Ch., Chelsea, Mass., June 23.

ROSS, JOHN A., Hampton, N. H., June 19.

## Churches Organized and Recognized

GORDON, GA., 10 members, under Lay Pastor McKane, but yoked with Woodville, Savannah circuit. Rev. J. H. H. Sengstacke, pastor.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Bethesda (Swedish), 13 June, 40 members.

## HAMPER BUSINESS.

## Coffee Drinking Incapacitates Some People for Business at Times.

A gentleman from McBain, Michigan, says, "Coffee drinking has cost me much, for during my life I have been many times so thoroughly put out of condition that I have been compelled to abandon business for a day or two at a time. The attacks of headache would commence on the right side behind the ear and become so severe as to totally incapacitate me for any exercise, even mental. I have frequently had to take morphine to relieve the suffering. Sour stomach troubled me and I had a nervous heart that gave me a great deal of trouble.

Four years ago I saw an advertisement for Postum Food Coffee which recited the ill effects of coffee on the nerves. I at once decided to make the change and leave off coffee and take on Postum. The result has been all that one could expect.

I am never constipated any more, the bilious attacks never come on except from some indiscretion such as drinking coffee, which I am foolish enough to indulge in now and then. I have no more headaches, no more sour stomach and no bilious spells. I have not been sick to my stomach or had a nervous vomiting spell in three years. Am now 56 years old, and have better health and do a better business and more comfortable than ever before in my life. I certainly attribute the change to leaving off coffee and using Postum, for I have taken no medicine to aid in making the change.

The experiment as stated is absolutely true. I am willing, if necessary, to attach my affidavit to it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

PATTON VALLEY, ORE., 11 members. Organized by Rev. Edward Curran, unanimously chosen pastor.

WEST POINT, OKL., 6 June, 8 members. Rev. J. W. Naylor, pastor.

## Summer Supplies

ATKINSON, ROBT K., at Newton and Beverly, Ill.

CARLSON, CARL E., Swedish Ch., Naugatuck, Ct., supplies Swedish people, Torrington, Sunday afternoon, occupying French Ch.

CURRIE, WALTER R., Hc. Cent. Assn., at Coal Bluff and Perth, Ind. Residence, Diamond, Ind.

FREEMAN, E. A., Pelican Rapids, Minn., assists at Groveland and Wayzata.

HARLOW, E. KENDRICK, at Central Ch., Middleboro, Mass., until the coming of the new pastor, Rev. S. M. Cathcart, Sept. 21.

JAMES, BENJ., Grand Meadow, Minn., at Walnut Grove for one month.

LEE, FRANK T., at Kingsfisher, Okl.

LINCOLN, ARTHUR, Andover Sem., at New Boston, Mass., as assistant to have charge of six preaching stations.

MARSH, LUCIEN J., Yale Divinity School, at Rokeby, Neb.

MASON, JAS. H., Oberlin Sem., at Addison and Center, Neb.

MCCLANE, WM. R., Ellsworth, Minn., at Belview and Seaford.

PAXTON, ROBT F., Earlville, Io., at Ainsworth, Neb.

STRAYER, PAUL M., So. Norwalk, Ct., at Tollington Park Ch., London, Eng., during July and at Edinburgh, Scotland, in August.

VROOMAN, W. A., lately of Vancouver, B. C., at Atlantic Ch., St. Paul, Minn., temporarily.

WEED, F. C., Oberlin Sem., at Hay Springs, Neb.

WORTHINGTON, WM., Chicago Sem., at Terrill, Io.

## Personals

FERRY, D. M., a prominent member of Woodward Ave. Ch., Detroit, Mich., has given \$5,000 to the building fund of the local Y. W. C. A.

FISHBURN, M. ROSS, Washington, D. C., has been presented by Mt. Pleasant Ch. with \$200 and round-trip tickets for his wife and himself to Atlantic City, with instructions to stay away until fully recovered from his recent illness.

GUNDERSON, A. E., with headquarters at Neligh, Neb., has organized five new Sunday schools within ten miles of the town.

IDE, GEO. H., of Grand Ave. Ch., Milwaukee, Wis., and wife are enjoying a three months' vacation in New England. They are now at Sugar Hill, N. H.

PEARSON, L. O., is engaged in mission Sunday school work in Nebraska. Near Burwell he has organized four new schools.

WOOD, MORGAN, Plymouth Ch., Cleveland, O., has been given an increase in salary of \$1,000, also an assistant, two months' vacation and \$500 to encourage recovery from his recent illness.

## Material Improvements

FORT WAYNE, IND., \$1,800 pledged to pay balance of church debt; a new organ soon to be purchased.

NEW BOSTON, MASS., parsonage purchased—the first payment of \$300 raised within twenty-four hours.

SANDSFIELD, MASS., meeting house to be shingled, basement repaired and a room remodeled for Sunday school and Ladies' Aid Society.

ST. PAUL, MINN., People's Ch. is rebuilding its burned edifice. Three walls will be retained and the ample structure is to maintain largely its original plan. Meanwhile services are held in the opera house.

WADENA, MINN., First. Interior renovated at cost of \$350; seventy-five new chairs for church purchased by Endeavor Society.

WICHITA, KAN., has paid \$1,275 on debt, being \$775 bearing interest, completing cost of new meeting house; and \$500 to C. C. B. S. Missionary gifts more than trebled those of last year.

## Victims of the Elements

EAST FULTON, MICH. The church property was destroyed by cyclone, June 12. The organization has not held services for several years and the disposition of the church property had been under consideration.

FREEWATER, NEB. The church building was blown to pieces during the storm of June 6.

MILFORD, CT. First was struck by lightning the night of June 13, and the upper section of the ancient steeple was completely destroyed.

STONY CREEK, CT. The new stone church, nearly completed, was struck by lightning during the storm of June 13 and the windows damaged, but the loss is not great. Just three years ago the old building was burned by lightning.

WILBRAHAM, MASS. First narrowly escaped burning at a recent fire. It was saved by the most strenuous efforts, though damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars. Insured. The former church was burned in 1877.

## Our Benevolent Societies

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS, Room 704, Congregational House. Miss Sarah Louise Day, Treasurer; Miss Abbie B. Uhlid, Home Secretary.

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY is represented in Massachusetts (and in Massachusetts only) by the MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, No. 600 Congregational House. Rev. Joshua Oolt, Secretary. Rev. Edwin B. Palmer, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Room 607, Congregational House. Miss Lizzie D. White, Treasurer; Miss L. L. Sherman, Home Secretary.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, Congregational House, Boston. FRANK H. Wiggin, Treasurer; Charles E. Swett, Publishing and Purchasing Agent. Office in New York, Fourth Ave. and Twenty-second St.; in Chicago, 153 La Salle St.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY—Church and Parsonage Building. Rev. L. H. Cobb, D. D., Secretary; Charles E. Hope, Treasurer, United Charities Building, New York; Rev. George A. Hood, Congregational House, Boston, Field Secretary.

BOARD OF MINISTERIAL AID, Boston, Mass. Requests solicited in this name. Send gifts to A. G. Stanwood, Treasurer, 704 Sears Building. Apply for aid to E. B. Finner, 609 Congregational House.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH UNION of Boston and vicinity (Incorporated). Its object is the establishment and support of Evangelical Congregational Churches and Sunday Schools in Boston and its suburbs. Henry E. Cobb, Pres.; C. E. Kelsey, Treas.; George H. Flint, Sec., 101 Tonawanda St., Boston.

THE WOMAN'S SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY of Boston, Room 601 Congregational House. Annual membership \$1.00; life membership \$50.00. Mrs. Henry C. Delano, Treas., Hotel Berkeley, Boylston St., Boston.

BOSTON SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, organized 1827. Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., President; Geo. Gould, Treasurer; B. S. Snow, Corresponding Secretary, Room 601 Congregational House, Boston. A Congregational society devoted to the material, moral, social and religious welfare of seamen. Requests should be made payable to the Boston Seaman's Friend Society. Contributions from churches and individuals solicited.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF PASTORAL SUPPLY, established by the Massachusetts General Association, offers its services to churches desiring pastors or pulpits supplies in Massachusetts and in other States. Room 610 Congregational House, Boston. Rev. Charles B. Rice, Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY (including former New West Education Commission). Scholarships for students for the ministry. Twenty-seven Congregational Colleges and Academies in seventeen states. Ten free Christian schools in Utah and New Mexico. S. F. WILKINS, Treasurer. Offices 612, 613 Congregational House, Boston; 151 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York. Missions in the United States, evangelistic and educational, at the South and in the West, among the Indians and Chinese. Boston office, 615 Congregational House; Chicago office, 153 La Salle Street. Donations may be sent to either of these offices, or to H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer, Fourth Ave. and Twenty-second St., New York City.

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, Fourth Ave. and 23d St., New York, N. Y. Mr. William B. Howland, Treasurer, to whom donations and subscriptions and all correspondence relating to estates and annuities should be addressed. Rev. Joseph B. Clark, D. D., Lexington, Mass., D. D., Secretary. Corresponding Secretaries, to whom all correspondence on other matters relating to the National Society should be sent.

NATIONAL COUNCIL'S MINISTERIAL RELIEF FUND (under the management of the Trustees of the National Council)—Aids aged and disabled ministers and missionaries and their families. Chairman, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., New York; Field Secretary, Rev. Edward Hawes, D. D., Hartford, Ct.; Secretary, Edwin H. Baker, Greenwich, Ct.; Treasurer, Rev. Samuel B. Forbes, Hartford, Ct. Form of Request: "Give to the Trustees of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States—dollars, to be used for the purpose of Ministerial Relief." All correspondence should be addressed to Mrs. N. H. Whittlessey, 135 Wall St., New Haven, Ct.

THE CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL AND PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Congregational House, Boston. Willard Scott, D. D., President; Geo. M. Boynton, D. D., Secretary and Treasurer.

The Missionary Department, which is in charge of the Secretary, sustains Sunday school missions, publishes lesson helps, libraries and other necessary literature to new and needy schools gratuitously, or at reduced cost. The administrative expenses of this department are wholly defrayed by appropriations from the Business Department. All contributions from churches, Sunday schools and individuals go directly for missionary work. W. A. Duncan, Ph. D., is Field Secretary and Rev. F. J. Marsh is New England Superintendent for this department.

The Business Department, in charge of the Business Manager, and known in the trade as the Pilgrim Press, publishes *The Congregationalist and Christian World*, the Pilgrim Series of Lesson Helps and Sunday school papers, books for Sunday schools and home reading, Records and Requisites for churches and Sunday schools, and sells the books of all other publishers as well as its own. Its treasury is entirely separate from that of the Missionary Department, to which, however, it makes annual appropriations. Orders for books and subscriptions for periodicals from Ohio and all states east should be sent to the Business Manager, J. H. Tewksbury, at Boston, and from the interior and western states to the Chicago Agency at 175 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## A New Edition of

## Dr. Dods on the Parables.

The Parables of Our Lord by Prof. Marcus Dods is a work of recognized merit, and has heretofore been sold in two volumes at \$2.80. We now have a new edition, two volumes bound in one, making a handsome volume of 433 pages, well bound, and we offer it at only \$1.00 net. It is a book every pastor and Bible teacher needs.

BOSTON The Pilgrim Press CHICAGO



## In and Around Boston

### The Evangelistic Association's New Quarters

The Evangelistic Association of New England, including also its Ministerial Department, having been prospered during the past year, has recently moved to a more central location, and now occupies Room 201, Tremont Temple. To their new rooms, easy of access on the second floor front, they would gladly welcome old and new friends.

### A New Building for Courtland Street, Everett

Mr. H. M. Moore of Somerville conducted, June 11, a successful rally in Courtland Street Chapel to raise funds for the new building for Courtland Street Church recommended by the Suffolk North Conference at its recent sessions. A large number of friends were present from churches of the Everett Square, Mystic Slide, Everett; the Franklin Street and Broadway, Somerville; Central of Chelsea and First of Charlestown. Outside friends gave generously, some Sunday schools and Endeavor Societies pledging definite amounts. Rev. S. C. Bustnell pledged the Congregational Church Union to a special effort to raise \$1,000. Mr. H. P. Smith was confident that his committee would raise \$1,000 in the conference. The pastor, Rev. G. Y. Washburn, reported that the church had raised \$500; and after his famous blackboard exercise, Mr. Moore was able to announce that \$625 more had been pledged, \$100 by the Sunday school. Refreshments were furnished by the Washburn Associates and Woman's Benevolent Union.

## Tangles

### 45. RIDDLE

My name is like a sandwich made;  
A pronoun is the meat,  
A preposition each side laid  
For bread—the word complete.  
No wit I have, yet sharp am I,  
And strong yet small in size;  
'Though I can neither laugh nor cry,  
I bring tears to your eyes.

E. E. C.

### 46. CHARADE

To those grown dull in daily F.R.I.T.,  
As on they press them toward their goal,  
O'er thorn and SECOND and things accursed,  
Be this a literary WHOLE!

E. C. D.

### 47. SHAKESPEARIAN DELETIONS

1. Take a Shakespearian nickname from a Shakespearian character, and leave the way a

## SUMMER FROLIC.

### Get Ready Now.

Give the brain and body food during the summer that does not overtax the stomach and heat the body.

Grape-Nuts is a crisp, dainty and delicious food, selected parts of the grain treated by heat, moisture and time to slowly and perfectly develop the diastase from the grain and transform the starch into grape sugar in the most perfect manner; the small particles of phosphate of potash found in certain parts of the cereals are retained, and these elements vitalize and nourish the body, brain and nerve centers.

In its predigested form, it furnishes the necessary strength and energy in an easy way for the system to absorb without undue exertion, and removes the general feeling of heaviness usual to hot weather.

Grape-Nuts and cream, a little fruit and possibly an egg or two cooked to suit the taste, is an ideal breakfast and will fully sustain the body until the noonday meal. Delicious desserts for luncheon and supper can be quickly made and have a flavor all their own from the peculiar, mild but satisfying sweet of the grape sugar.

Grape Nuts will save the heat of cooking and the exertion of preparing food; will make you feel internally ten degrees cooler and fit you for the summer's heat, so that you may enjoy the full pleasures of the season.

schoolboy goes to school. 2. Take a letter from another Shakespearian character, and leave a piece of money. 3. Take a weight from another character, and leave to an indefinite extent. 4. Take an untruth from another, and leave to project. 5. Take an animal from another, and leave a wager. 6. Take a heavenly body from another, and leave a fish. 7. Take a vulgar fellow from another, and leave simply. 8. Take to have possessed from another, and leave an animal. 9. Take an article from another, and leave a kind of musical composition. SHAKESPEARE.

### 48. INITIAL CHANGES

1. Bond or security.
2. To come to bankruptcy.
3. With window panes makes free.
4. Where none would wish to be.
5. The Scotch eat heartily.
6. Letters for you and me.
7. On every hand we see.
8. Holds water frequently.
9. Extends from sea to sea.
10. From land to land will flee.
11. Holds 'possum to a tree.
12. Conceals in some degree.
13. A cry, in mournful key.

M. C. S.

### ANSWERS

44. 1. One Summer (Blanche Willis Howard).
2. D'ri and I (Irving Bacheller).
3. Uncle Bemas (A. Conan Doyle).
4. Aunt Diana (Rosa N. Carey).
5. Cranford (Mrs. Gaskell).
6. A House Party (Paul L. Ford, Editor).
7. Eight Cousins (L. M. Alcott).
8. Caleb West (F. Hopkinson Smith).
9. The Ruling Passion (Henry van Dyke).
10. A New Way Around an Old World (Rev. Francis E. Clark).
11. David Grieve (Mrs. Humphry Ward).
12. The Eternal City (Hall Caine).
13. Italian Journeys (W. D. Howells).
14. Guy Mannering (Sir Walter Scott).
15. Boots and Saddles (Mrs. E. B. Custer).
16. Kat Carnegie (Jan MacLaren).
17. A Lady of Quality (Frances Hodgson Burnett).
18. Sebastopol (Leo Tolstoy).
19. Philip Winwood (Robert N. Stephens).
20. The Manager of the B. and A. (Vaughan Kester).
21. The Crisis (Winston Churchill).
22. The Right of Way (Gilbert Parker).
23. The Road to Frontenac (Samuel Merwin).
24. Jane Eyre (Charlotte Brontë).
25. Senator North (Gertrude Atherton).
26. Through One Administration (F. H. Burnett).
27. Micah Clarke (A. Conan Doyle).
28. Soldiers of Fortune (Richard Harding Davis).
29. Eben Holden (Irving Bacheller).
30. Stringtown on the Pike (John Uri Lloyd).
31. Janice Meredith (Paul L. Ford).
32. Her Mountain Lover (Hamlin Garland).
33. David Harum (E. N. Westcott).
34. The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock (Thos. N. Page).
35. His Grace of Osmonde (F. H. Burnett).
36. Lazarre (Mary Hartwell Catherwood).
37. Cardigan (Robert W. Chambers).
38. A Bow of Orange Ribbon (Amelia E. Barr).
39. The Scarlet Letter (Nathaniel Hawthorne).
40. Sir Richard Calmady (Lucas Malet).
41. Sir George Tressady (Mrs. Humphry Ward).
42. The Honorable Peter Stirling (Paul L. Ford).
43. A Day of Fate (E. P. Roe).
44. We Two (Edna Lyall).
45. The Sea Beach at Ebb Tide (Augusta Foote Arnold).
46. The Lane That Had No Turning (Gilbert Parker).
47. The Meloon Farm (Maria Louise Pool).
48. The House Behind the Cedars (Chas. W. Chesnut).
49. Deacon Bradbury (Edwin Asa Dix).
50. Old Bowen's Legacy (E. A. Dix).
51. Bagaby's Daughter (Marie and Bessie Van Vorst).
52. Dr. Claudius (F. Marion Crawford).
53. A Country Doctor (Sarah Orne Jewett).
54. Up From Slavery (Booker T. Washington).
55. The Making of an American (Jacob Risa).
56. A Little New England Maid (Kate Tannatt Woods).
57. A Pair of Blue Eyes (Thomas Hardy).
58. A Lilac Sunbonnet (S. R. Crockett).
59. Eleanor (Mrs. Humphry Ward).
60. The Three Guardsmen (A. Dumas).
61. Ninety-Three (Victor Hugo).
62. Joshua (Georg Ebers).
63. Titus (Florence M. Kingsley).
64. The Man from Glangarry (Ralph Connor).
65. Circumstance (S. Weir Mitchell).
66. A Nest of Linnets (F. Frankfort Moore).
67. Black Rock (Ralph Connor).
68. The Turn of the Road (Eugenia B. Frothingham).
69. A Lighthouse Village (Louise L. Sibley).
70. Springhaven (E. D. Blackmore).
71. Floodtide (Sarah P. McLean Greene).
72. In the Roar of the Sea (S. Haring-Gould).
73. The Strength of the Hills (Florence Wilkinson).
74. Count Robert of Paris (Sir Walter Scott).
75. A Gentleman of France (Stanley J. Weyman).
76. When Knighthood Was in Flower (Edwin Caskoden—Chas. Major).
77. In the Golden Days (Edna Lyall).
78. Unleavened Bread (Robert Grant).
79. Red Potage (Mary Cholmondeley).
80. Five O'clock Tea (Wm. D. Howells).
81. Over the Tea-Cups (O. W. Holmes).
82. Over the Plum Pudding (John Kendrick Bangs).
83. Coffee and Repartee (John Kendrick Bangs).

## Skin Diseases

If you suffer from Eczema, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Itch, Ivy Poison, Acne, or other skin troubles,

## Hydrozone

will cure you.

Cures sunburn in 24 hours. In cases of Prickly Heat and Hives it will stop itching at once, and surely cure, also will relieve mosquito bites.

Hydrozone is a scientific Germicide. Used and indorsed by leading physicians. It is absolutely harmless, yet most powerful healing agent.

As these diseases are caused by parasites, killing them without causing injury to the sufferer naturally cures the trouble.

FREE to any one sending me 10c. to cover actual postage, will send a bottle containing sufficient to prove to your satisfaction the claims here made. Pamphlet sent free. Address

Prof. Chas. Marchand, 59 Prince St., N. Y.

10,000 frs.  
National Prize at Paris

**Quina**  
**LAROCHE**

A Ferruginous Tonic

Pleasant to the taste; assimilate quickly and thoroughly in all cases of Stomach troubles, Anemia and Poverty of the Blood.

22 rue Broant  
PARIS

E. Fougere & Co.  
Agents, N. Y.

**BLMYER**  
**BCHURCH**  
**BELLS**

UNLIKE OTHER BELLS  
SWEEPER, MORE DURABLE, LOWER PRICE,  
OUR FREE CATALOGUE  
THE C. S. BELL CO., CINCINNATI, O.

Write to Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co., Cincinnati, O.

**BELLS**

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. The C. S. BELL CO., Hillsboro, O.

**WORLD'S GREATEST BELL FOUNDRY ESTAB. 1827**  
Church, Bell and Chime Bells.  
Like Superior Copper and 12 In. the best and cheapest.  
Write for Catalogue to E. W. VAN DUZEN CO.,  
Buckeye Bell Foundry, Cincinnati, O.

**MENEELY & CO.** The World Famous  
WATERVILLE, West Troy, N. Y. Only Highest Grade  
CHIMES, PEALS, CHURCH BELLS, &c.  
The Old Meneely Foundry, Estab. by And. Meneely, 1822.

**BELLS**

Made of Steel Composition for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, &c. in tone like Bronze Metal Bells but at much less cost. Catalogue sent free.  
THE OHIO BELL FOUNDRY, Cincinnati, O.

Every church should use our  
**INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE.**  
Send for Trial Outfit.  
Address THOMAS COMMUNION  
SERVICE CO., Box 332, Lima, O.

**CHURCH SEATING.** Pews, Assembly Chairs and Pulpits. Our attractive designs are also durable, comfortable and aid to better listening. Free catalogue. American School Furniture Company, Salesroom, 19-23 W. 18th Street, New York

**J. S. Waterman & Sons,**  
**FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS**  
**and EMBALMERS,**  
2326 and 2328 Washington St.,  
Adjoining Dudley St. Terminal  
Personal attention given to every detail. Chapel and other special rooms connected with establishment. Telephones, Roxbury 72 and 73.

NOW READY

# The New Hymnal

*For Sunday Schools and Social Meetings*

## PILGRIM SONGS

No. 2

Containing 324 Hymns, with choice music, including some gems never before published, together with the choicest of the old favorites.

Handsomely printed and bound. Well indexed, and containing some choice opening and closing sentences. Is pronounced by good judges to be among the very best books made for the use of young people.

No music so difficult that young people cannot easily learn it, and none of the trivial sort not worth learning. The hymns are choice; not one that is meaningless or inappropriate. Send for sample pages or a sample copy.

Sample at the hundred rate plus 5 cts. postage.

\$35.00 per hundred, net	cloth binding
25.00 " " "	board cover

**The Pilgrim Press**

Boston ..

.. Chicago

You wouldn't use a scrubbing brush on your face. Be as discriminating in the use of soap. Some soaps sold for toilet purposes would not hurt a floor, but are ruinous to the complexion.

## Woodbury's Facial Soap



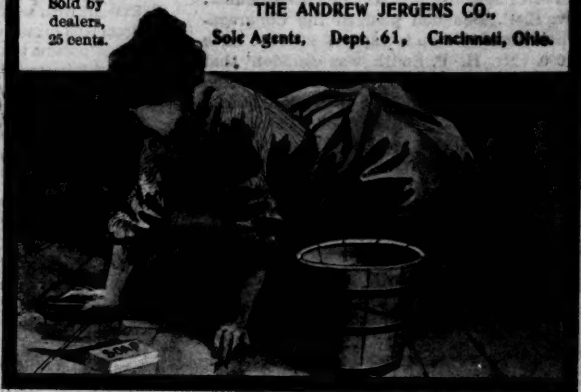
is a skin soap. It thoroughly cleanses the million or so pores on the human body and frees them from impurities. Stimulates the tissues; does not absorb the natural oil. The only soap which is scientifically adapted to the delicacy of the skin.

Trial size package 5 cents to pay postage.

Sold by  
dealers,  
25 cents.

THE ANDREW JERGENS CO.,

Sole Agents, Dept. 61, Cincinnati, Ohio.



## A Summer Trip

The trip to Salt Lake City, Utah, through the magnificent scenery of Colorado, over the

AND

## Denver & Rio Grande Rio Grande Western

"The Scenic Line of the World"—is the most beautiful in America. No European trip of equal length can compare with it in grandeur of scenery or wealth of novel interest. Then Salt Lake City itself is a most quaint and picturesque place and well worth the journey. Its Mormon temple, tabernacle, tithing office and church institutions; its hot sulphur springs within the city limits; its delightful temperature, sunny climate and its Great Salt Lake—deader and denser than the Dead Sea in Palestine—are but a few features of Salt Lake City's countless attractions. There are parks, drives, canyons and beautiful outlying mountain and lake resorts. Imagine, if you can, a bath in salt water a mile above sea level and in water in which the human body cannot sink. Inquire of your nearest ticket agent for low tourist rates to Salt Lake City, or write for information and copy of "Salt Lake City, the City of the Saints," to S. K. Hooper, general passenger agent, Denver, Colo.









# INDEX TO VOLUME LXXXVII.

Numbers 27 to 52 Inclusive

## Biographical

Bird, Rev. Isaac, 448  
Blake, D. D., Rev. S. L., 386  
Borden, Col. Thos. J., 800  
Dickerman, D. D., Rev. Lysander, 959  
Jameson, Rev. Ephraim O., 719  
Jones, Rev. Lemuel, 181  
Martin, D. D., Rev. Moses Mellen, 531  
Nourse, Rev. Robert, 531  
Street, Rev. Walter Bullard, 133  
Taylor, D. D., Rev. Edward, 719

## Meetings

Congregational Clubs, Closing Meetings of, 41  
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, Conference of, 7  
State Meetings, 680, 712, 763

## Poems

Autumn Thanksgiving, An, 441  
A Vailing Prayer, 824  
Backs of Books, 824  
Bedtime Hike, 823  
Birds of Cheer, 201  
Brotherhood, 885  
Child with Earnest Eyes, 663  
Child's Gail, 297  
Child's Prayer at Evening, 947  
Christ Was Born on Christmas Day, 940  
Christmas Hymn for Children, 940  
Christmas Hymn of the Moravians, 940  
Christmas Lessons, 942  
Christmas Poems, 849  
Christmas Poems Old and New, 940  
Chrysmasse Tyde, At, 940  
Country Faith, 824  
Dandelion, Tell Me True, 233  
Day's Wage, A, 942  
Definitions, 404  
Dolly School, 849  
Dutch Garden, Little, 125  
English Carol, Old, 803  
Exchange of Colors, 803  
Falling Leaves, 329  
Fraternity, 622  
Glamour, 982  
Good Days, 48  
Grey Rocks and Greyer Sea, 48  
Harebells, 940  
Holly Bough, Under the, 940  
Home, The Old, 553  
Indian Sunset, 706  
Judgment Seat, On the, 849  
Last Clover Bloom, 485  
Little Scholar's Choice, 373  
Love That Never Told Can Be, 944  
Madonna, 441  
Man Talketh with His Friend, As a, 944  
Monastic, The, 136  
Mid-Life, 484  
Mollie Loves Me, 405  
Molly's Chicken, 940  
Nasareth's Green Hills, By, 893  
No Boy Knows, 864  
Pata-cake, 944  
Proclamation, 285  
Queen Anne's Lace, 93  
Robin's Egg, 985  
Seven Lads, 985  
Song of the Things I Do, 985  
Song of the Absent, 48  
Sonnets from the Hebrew, Two, 951  
Soule's Needlements, My, 134  
Stories, 203  
Stump Fairy, 756  
Thanksgiving of Little Priscilla, 701  
Thermometer, Our, 794  
Things That Abide, 943  
Unto Us a Son is Given, 299  
What the Freckles Show, 235

## General Index

Advertising Adept, 870  
Allendale Farm—A Real Home for Homeless Boys, 260  
American Board, Oberlin Meeting of the, 575; Splinters from the, 570; at Oberlin, 595; Missionary Association at New London, 636; Platform Nuggets at A. M. A., 642  
American Board's Two Thousand Schools, 437; Untabulated Resources, 584  
Andover Seminary, 10  
Andover's Appeal to Her Alumni, 277  
Annie Laurie Mine, 837, 978  
Anti-Revivalists, 958  
Artists Are Doing, What Some Americans, 833  
Australia, Converts in, 284; Live News from, 903  
Bacon, From Dr. Joseph Anderson's Eulogy of Dr., 798  
Baer—His Record, His Opportunity, John W., 134  
Balfour, New British Premier, Hon. A. J., 84  
Ballots and the Verdict, 694  
Baptist Congress, 782  
Before and After, 155  
Berle, Talk with Dr. A. A., 613  
Bible, City Y. M. C. A. and, 43; Decline in Popular Knowledge of, 116; Study, With Further Reference to, 270; Study at Winona Lake, 355; Study in 1908, Plans for, 693; in the Light of Modern Criticism, 998  
Bills from New Books, 32, 173, 373, 447, 594, 705, 847; from the August Magazine, 208; from New Juveniles, 760  
Black Diamond Diggers, Among the, 199  
Bliss, D. D.—A Missionary Statesman, Rev. Daniel, 467; Under Fire, Dr. Daniel, 866  
Bluecoat Boy, 167  
Book Chat, 30, 101, 240, 303, 408, 489, 670, 792, 889  
Books, Ownership of, 856  
Bookmen and Bookshops, 446, 525, 559, 631, 705  
Boeten, In and Around, 35, 133, 154, 215, 245, 368, 398, 449, 492, 511, 564, 578, 618, 683, 718, 734, 782, 859, 905, 961; as a Summer Hostess, 343; Ministers and the Strike, 494  
Boston's Chinatown, 368  
Boys, Church's Experiment with, 93  
Boys' Rainy Day, 428  
Brethren from Over Seas, 118  
Brown, D. D., Death of William Bry- 242  
Bryce On the Backward Races, 85  
Buck's Shoes, 124  
Buildings East and West, New, 904  
Bunbury, Death of L. H. A., 102  
Bushnell Aftermath, 25; on the Old Testament, 98  
California, Picturesque Christianity in, 502  
Canada's Denominational Doings, 870  
Canata, The Pilgrims, Trio from the New, 934  
Carleton, Death of Professor, 245  
Carr's Lane Chapel, A Sunday at, 294; Sunday Schools, 294  
Catholics at Variance, Roman, 224  
Chalmers, Hero of the South Seas, 130  
Chautauque, A Kaleidoscope of Humanity, 230  
Chicago, In and Around, 35, 67, 99, 129, 175, 306, 332, 310, 343, 370, 419, 445, 487, 514, 555, 638, 704, 782, 801, 863, 911, 952; Commons, A Christian Social Settlement, 31  
Child, Death of Miss Abbie L., 694; As Her Comrades Knew Her, Miss Abbie B., 738; Memorial Service for Mrs. 748  
Child, Companionship of a, 125; Face of a, 298  
Child's Affections, 373; Literary Ap- 757  
Children, Public Library as a Philan- 754  
China, True situation in, 13; Hopes and Fears in, 90; Shadow over, 428; Darker Side of the Outlook in, 431; Does It Pay, Mission Work in, 440; College, Reopening of the North, 597  
Chinaman Believes, What the Learned, 235  
Chinese Exclusion, Unnecessary 9  
Harshness, 737  
Christ Our Yokefellow, 85; Shadow- 710; graph of, 710; to Strength, Ap- 881  
Christian News, from Everywhere, 14, 57, 78, 128, 176, 214, 237, 279, 311, 348, 409, 435, 471, 530, 557, 718, 735, 857, 909, 954; Endeavor Convention, All New England, 589; Tested, Why Is a, 736; Events and Movements in 1902, 706  
Christianity, Progress of, 351  
Christmas Magazines, 899, Sightsee- 942; ing for Children, 942; All the Time, 942; in a Young Alaska Town, 954; Conductor, 953  
Church Building, Reform in, 348; Message of Science to the, 369; Attendance, Help to, 487; to Pol- 419; itics, Relation of the, 619; How to be Useful in Your, 641; Sug- 717; gestion for the Country, 717; Unity, Spiritual, 784  
Church, Spiritual, 784  
Progress of the, 834  
Club's Baby, 93  
Coal Strike, Progress of the, 320; 94  
Barons A. W. who, 591  
Cobb, Secretary, 980  
Coeducation, Reaction Against, 155  
Collection, The, 58  
College Chapels and College Choirs, 154; Pay, Does, 586; Enrollment this Autumn, 679; Towns, Our 831  
Commencements, 13  
Communion of Saints, 224  
Confucius to Blame, 353  
Congregation, Library, Recent Ad- 387; ditions to, 303, 489; Clubs, 354, Summer Bible College, 387; Ministers for Congregational Churches, 733  
Congregationalism, Untilled Fields of, 364; Weak Points of, 466, 472; Connecticut County's Contribu- 478; tion to, 478; Losing Ground in New England, 14, 782; Modern- 884  
Congregationalists and the Work- 123; ingmen, 123; and Presbyterians, Union of, 885  
Connecticut, 133, 347, 580, 877, Coun- 351; try's Contribution to Congrega- 787; tionalism, 787  
Connor, Sketch of Ralph, 397  
Conscience Scale, For, 256  
Consecration of the Body, 781  
Contingencies, Bereaved Churches of, 499  
Cook, Death of Ex-Governor Lor- 299  
rin A., 324  
Co-operative Movement, New, 620  
Crisis, Critical Attitude, Beware of, 33  
Cros, What Means the, 401  
Current Thought, 23, 118, 205, 226, 322  
Cuyler, Storms and Moody, 455  
Deepole, 432  
Degrees, 1902, Honorary, 71  
Diener and Its Sequel, A, 975  
Discipline in Mosans, 328  
Dixie, 518  
Donkhor Colony in Western Can- 625  
ada, 625  
Dowie, Boston Followers of "El- 73  
li," 73  
Dreams Made Real, 434  
Earth the Gate of Heaven, 9  
Education, 35, 211, 232, 359, 431, 490, 716, 782, 861, 909, 949  
Some Workers in the Field of, 166; Opinions on, 173; Contro- 919; versy in Britain, 601  
Educational Propaganda, A North 103  
and South, 157; World, Matters of Note in the, 174; Bargains, 578  
Electricity and the Old Hill Towns, 403  
Elizabeth's Tale, 408  
Ely, a Christian Layman, Z. Stiles, 625  
Empire State, 993  
England, Some Religious Drifts in, 612  
English Deputation to Canada, 480  
and Scotch Congregational Un- 525; ion, 525; Deputation to Canada 518  
Episcopal Charities in New York City, 481  
Equal to the Situation, 353  
Europe, Keep Your Pledges, 427  
Examination, 409, 515  
Factory, Month in a, 400  
Fairbairn's Philosophy of the Chris- 394  
tian Faith, 394  
Father and Daughter, 684  
Father's Sunday at Home, 314  
Federation, Way to, 212  
Fidelity, The, 37  
Fishing for Men, One Way of, 134  
Fishlessness of Pride, 615  
Foreign Missions, What Montclair 628  
Is Doing for, 994  
Forefathers' Day Celebrations, 994  
Forum, Our Readers', 12, 92, 132, 177, 209, 238, 304, 341, 410, 554, 638, 676, 730, 803, 910, 948, 992; The Home, 266, 374  
Foxy, 696  
Foxy's Partner, 735, 784, 854  
Friendship, Three Tests of, 624  
From Day to Day, 152, 290, 397, 680, 832  
Fruits of Love, 257  
Garden of Eden, Permanent Teach- 17  
ings of the Story of, 88  
Genesis, symbolism of, 576  
Get Together, 576  
Gilead, a Unique Christian Organi- 758  
zation, 758  
Gift Than Money, Greater, 354  
Girls, Practical Institution for, 174; of Boston, For the, 403  
Girls' Hotel in Boston, Sunday at the New, 158  
Giving, Art of, 949  
Grandeur, A Prophet of Social Chris- 617  
tianity, Washington, 617  
Gleanings Sketches, 399, 432, 469, 515, 547, 581, 620, 673, 698, 735, 784, 854, 888  
God as Lord, 8; Save the King, v. 4  
God's Thought and Ours, 53; Pres- 516  
ence, Attraction of, 429; Confi- 516  
dence in Man, 695; Education of Man, 888  
Golden Anniversary at Columbus, O., 514  
Goodness, Sublime, Is the Popular 117  
Thought of, 117  
Gordon at Yale, Dr. George A., 578, 639, 690  
Gospel in the Open Air, Preaching the, 36  
Grammar School Girl, 585  
Grand Canon and Its Unspeaking 475  
Grandmother, 302  
Grandmother Karen's Dolls, 951  
Grandmother, Growing a, 951  
Grandmothers, On the Charms of Our, 234  
Greatest Thing in the World, 67  
Guilic's New Plant in Madrid, Mrs., 38  
Gunsauls, What Armour Institute Has Done for Dr., 195  
Half Century, Happy, 956  
Hard Life, 465  
Hardship Now and Then, A Little, 201  
Harvard Summer School of Theol- 56, 123  
ogy, 56, 123  
Harvard's Y. M. C. A. Mission to India, 56; Religious Life, 711  
Hart, Promise of, 55; Game, 849  
Good, 849  
Heaven, Hold On to, 849  
Here and There, 183  
Hilprecht Lectures at Hartford Sem- 953  
inary, 953  
Holmes, Jurist and Fatalist, Oliver Wendell, 291  
Home Mission Fields, Old and New, 549; Missionary Society, Massa- 862  
chusetts, 862  
Hopkins the Second Inaugurated at Williams, 14  
Hopkins, Successor in Kansas City, 905  
Housekeeper's Estimate of Time, 663  
Housekeeping, Charity for Bad, 663  
How Can We Better Ourselves, 418  
Hughes' Emancipation, 854, 888  
Hubert, Election of Rev. H. v., 290  
Humorous side of Pastoral Life, 296  
Immortal, Is Man, 287  
Impressions of a Church Tramp, 887, 936, 980  
Indiana, The Middle West, 783  
Industrial Disputes, Better Way in, 193  
Ineligibility, 193  
Ingenuity in Earning a Living, 982  
Inheritance of Experienced People, 916  
Iowa Watchtower, From an, 954  
Island Party Day, An, 241  
James, Sunday School Worker, R. F., 29  
Jacob on Religious Experience, Pro- 933  
fessor, 178  
Japan, Within and Without, 933  
John Robinson Memorial Church at Gainsborough, a New Tie Be- 178  
tween America and England, 178  
Dedication of, 15  
Journalism—Secular and Religious, 150  
Juvenile Point of View, 999  
King and the "King of Kings," The, 223  
King, D. D., Henry Churchill, 862  
Kingdom Campaign, 67  
Lands Afar, From, 344; Afar for Christ, 430  
Leo and the Uotantal, 267  
Library of the Days of Abraham, 19  
Life, Overlooking, 659  
Littlefield, Snap Shot of Congress- 139  
man, 139  
Lorimer, Tremont Temple, Boston, and Dr., 761  
Love Theme, How, 930  
McQueen and the President, Peter, 430  
Maine, 179, 411, 640; State Con- 491  
ference at Bangs, 491; Conference Fine Needles from the Center of the, 493; Happiest, 718  
Marry, Why Young People Hesitate 20  
Massachusetts Sunday School Associ- 542  
ation, 542  
Men, People Halfway, 464  
Memories of a Hundred Years, 838  
Men Who Have Used Their Eyes, 235  
Mercies, Abundant, 734  
Mere, Secrecies, Consolidation of, 6, 82; Proclamation of Freedom, 213; Missionary Con- 596  
vention, Great, 618; Protestants and Congregationalists, 621  
Meyer's Views on Timely and Im- 227  
portant Themes, Rev. F. B., 227  
Military Roads, Two Great, 338  
Mill—A Story, 543, 579  
Minister, Human, 197, 466, 932  
Ministers, Too Many, 309; Fair Treatment for, 309  
Ministers' Correspondence, 55; Salu- 409  
ries, 409  
Ministerial Fwlg, Bending the, 105; 212  
Ministry, The, 37  
Ministry's Sympathy, 53; Honoring Our Own, 830  
Mission in Central Cuba, New, 242  
Missionary in North Luzon, Protes- 438; tant, 264; Movement, Interesting Present Day Aspects of the For- 438; eign, 438; Recruits of the Year, 438; Stateswoman, 694; Meeting, Monthly, 449, 643, 917  
Money, What Mean These Constant Calls for, 23  
Moore's Great-Heartedness, Mr., 696  
Moore on the Problem of the Preacher, Professor, 847  
Mother's Power, 201  
Most Hermon, Sunset and Sunrise at, 697; Holyoke, Founder's Day at, 697  
Music and the Service, 293; of the Church, 672, 851  
Nancy Belled the Rat, How, 623  
Nebraska Summer Assembly, 294  
Negro, Path Upward for the, 321  
Negroes Meet, Young, 509  
Neighbor, Who Is My, 645  
Nest Was Found, How Brown Biddy's, 306, 796  
New Hampshire, 581  
Newly-Wed and Others: I. Forming a Circle of Acquaintances, 265; II. The Pleasant Art of Entertain- 340  
ing, 340  
Newtown Church Investment, 340  
New York, In and Around, 29, 69, 103, 139, 142, 210, 231, 258, 350, 372, 417, 474, 536, 565, 580, 675, 707, 753, 798, 912, 952  
Nine-tenths Who Swim, 367  
Northfield, Fun and Work at, 54; Conference of Christian Workers, 214; At, 229; Closing Days at, 278  
Obedience, The New, 801  
Oklahoma, 88  
One of Thirteen, 27, 61, 95, 121, 168, 193, 229, 293, 295, 329, 371, 404, 443, 484, 519, 555, 588  
Organ's Opportunities, 86  
Palmer, Alice Froeman, 885  
Panama Isthmus, Religious Work on, 332  
Parent, My Idea of a Good, 28  
Parish Church and Meeting House, 275  
Park Street Church, Boston, Sale of, 953  
Parker, Joseph, 831; An Appreci- 622  
ation, 622  
Parlor, Decline and Fall of the, 622  
Parsees and Christian Philanthropy, 90  
Partnership with Christ in Prayer, 90  
Pearson, The Parson Enforcer of Law, Death of Sheriff, 231  
Pencillings, 56, 118, 258, 360, 430, 611  
Philadelphia Opportunity, 82; Account, 953  
Other Side of the, 238; Commis- 780  
sion and Religion, 780  
Philippines, 84; State and Church in the, 735  
Pies as Mother Never Made, Such, 299  
Pilfering the Intangible, 858  
Pious Influence, New, 953  
Pilgrims on the Deck of the Ma- 903  
flower, 903  
Pity, Cause for, 341  
Place Work and Work the Plan, 343  
Plymouth Memorial Church, 604  
Popular Interest in Popular Work, 614  
Knitting, 614  
Porter, Alice, What the American School System Has Done for, 153; the Newest Field, 552  
Power for the World—Whence Is It 119  
Prayer Meetings, For Better, 658  
Meeting Topics, Suggestions, 304  
Meeting a Thermometer, Is the, 193  
Preaching for Men, 136; Some Ob- 936  
servations on, 936  
President as a Preacher of Idealism, 292  
Rice, as a Family Man, 373  
Prevention of Cruelty to Milkweed, 441  
Prohibition in New England, Fight for, 449, and Local Option, 508  
Issue in Maine and Vermont, 897  
Prophecy, Meaning of, 909  
Psychology and Faith, 82  
Pumpkin's Impotency, 464, 507  
Pulpit Perogatives, 608  
Pumpkin, Crooked, 755  
Puritan in the Southland, 305  
Reading as One Likes, Art of, 682  
Reciprocity in Trade, What Is, 408  
Recreation as an Accomplishment, 90  
Religious in College, Why, 213; Ro- 570  
maucing, 256; Romanist, 268  
Republic, A Burlesque, 182  
Resolutions, 263  
Revelation, Uncertainties of, 324  
Revolt or Assimilation, 324  
Rice, New Secretary of Ministerial Relief, Dr. Wm. A., 711  
Rome to Manila, From, 116  
Roosevelt, Estimate of President, 212  
Rice, in Maine and Vermont, 897  
Row, in a Little, 709  
Ruth Well His Own House, He That, 673  
Russia, Student Movement in, 150  
Salt Biscuits, 29; Water Paths, 542  
Saint Andrew's Brotherhood in Bos- 298  
ton, 298  
Savages Thought, What the Schoolrooms, Adornment of Public, 517  
Scott, D. D., Ph. D., Sudden Death of, 418, 716  
Scottish Children's League of Pity, 517  
Seelye, Memorial to President J. R., 275  
Seminaries, Among the, 455, 496, 563, 681, 914  
Sensationalism, Plea for, 367  
September Sowing Times, 396  
Service on an Overland Train, 245; Joy of, 896  
Shadowgraph of Christ, Uncle Jim's, 985  
Shadowgraphs, Collector of, 958  
Shocking, 483  
Shopping, Art of, 483  
Shortcomings for the Last Fifty Years, Our, 472  
Silver Bay, College Girls at, 58; Day's Work and Play at, 200  
Sin Bearer, 541  
Siras, Turkey, Second Service Prob- 307  
lem in, 307  
Six Thousand Miles in Thirty Days, 698  
Slippers, Where Were the, 664  
Socialism vs. Democracy, 877  
Somerset as an Englishman Knows Her, Lady Henry, 336  
South African Problem—A Historical Parallel, 259  
South Dakota, 960  
Southern Lowlands and Highlands, 550  
Spain, Force Making for Unity in, 137  
Spelling Match, 399  
Spiritual Life, Live Your Own, 245  
Srarage, Case of Rev. F. M., 531  
Stanford University, Unique Fea- 105  
tures at, 969  
State Meetings, Nuggets from, 259  
Stone and the Brigands, Miss, 243; in Vermont, Miss, 458  
Stone Wails and Confessions, 393  
Stories for Boys and Girls, Some Good, 742; Good Company in Re- 837  
cent, 837  
Strike, Petition to End the, 429; and What It Ought to Teach Us, 510; Status of the, 540  
Striking Utterances, 129, 153, 246, 299, 351, 456, 635, 714, 757  
Stronghold, Our, 585  
Struggle with Doubt, 131  
Success, Real, 131  
Summer Arrangements in Boston Churches, 70; Work at Watering Places, 91; Philanthropy, Bos- 135; ton, 135; Arrangements, More, 135; Compensations of the, 266  
Sunday School Teaching, Notable Changes Impending in, 16; Con- 59  
vention, Tenth International, 59; Convention, Disappointing, 84; Superintendents, Help for, 181; Lessons, Proposed, Advanced to- 176; ward in, 176; How Pastors Can Best Help the, 381; Studies, Ad- 310; vanced, 310; Plans, 311; Better- 181  
ment of the, 699; Superintend- 181  
ents, Help for, 716; Evening Supper, 381  
Swift, D. D., Installation of Rev. Clarence F., 134  
Switched-off Surprise, 943  
Tampa Church Trouble, 986  
Temperance and Politics in Ver- 122  
mont, 122  
Ten Commandments for Summer 43  
Boards, 43  
Thanksgiving Proclamation, 682; Making of, 732; Grace, 736; Good 94  
Fishes for, 734; Service, Signifi- 94  
cant, 939; and Consecration, 971  
Theological Seminary Should Be, 305  
What a, 305  
Thousand Islands, Christian Unity at the, 873  
Tibbie and I, 873  
Tolstoy, Day's Work with Count, 325  
To What Purpose Is This Waste, 325  
Tradition, Reason and Faith, 192  
True Evil, False Remedies for, 384  
Turkey, American Rights in, 996  
Tuskegee Institute, Need for En- 906  
dowment Fund, 906  
Union, Possible, 615  
Unknown New Testament Writer, 120  
Unseen Sources of Strength, 364  
Utility or Culture, 658  
Vacation Day, One, 238; in a Moun- 921  
tain College, 244, 921  
Venezuela Imbroglio, 69, 274, 521, 906  
Vincent, A Practical Christian Ideal- 11  
ist, Bishop John H., 11  
Wagash Correspondents, Our, 138, 215; Contemporaries, Our, 355  
Walter's Birthday Present, 701  
Wardrobe in the World, Most Costly, 794  
Warship is Made, How A, 162  
Washington, Summer time in, 91  
Happenings in, 631, 901  
Washington's Retreat, Booker T., 62  
Water Lily Game, How the, 299  
Wax Maker, 518  
Waymarks for Women, 234, 518  
Way of the World in 1909, 972  
Ways of Working, 243; of Increasing Benevolence, 994  
Where Are We, 196, 271; We are, 545, 541  
Which Was Right, 541  
Whitman Centennial in Ithaca, Mar- 402  
cus, 402  
Wilde, Death of Wm. Allen, 905  
William Got Lost, How, 875  
Wilson, Princeton's New President, 154  
Woodrow, 154  
Wisconsin Pastors, Wide-Awake Method of, 396, Congrega- 892  
tionalism, Study of, 435  
Witch's Nest, 892  
Woman's Side of the Mechanics Fair, 808; work in some Ma- 850; sons, 850; Board at Washington, D. C., 700  
Women Candidates for the Hall of Fame, 331  
Worcester Installation, 976  
Working Classes, in the Museum and Library, Boston's, 161  
Water, Sin of, 194  
Yale, 37  
Yale's Mission to China, 486  
Yankee Characteristics from a Hill- 739  
Town Farmer's Point of View, 739